IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette.
No. 56,065.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

THE OFFICES OF THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
are now situate
IN HOMJI STREET,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913				
27th Sept.	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
4th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOOLTAN ...	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	8400	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOREA	11000
1st Nov.	MALOJA ...	12500	.....	...
8th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MARMORA...	10500
15th ,,	ARABIA.....	8000	.....	...
22nd ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOLDAVIA...	10000
29th ,,	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
6th Dec.	ARCADIA ...	7000	MEDINA	12500
13th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MONGOLIA...	10000
27th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
1914				
3rd Jan.	SALSETTE ...	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
10th ,,	DELTA	8000	.....	...
17th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MALWA	11000
24th ,,	ARABIA.....	8000	.....	...
31st ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOOLTAN ...	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8400	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE...	6400	MOLDAVIA...	10000
31st Apl.	HIMALAYA...	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA...	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA...	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA.....	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.		RETURN.	
	"A" rate.	"B" rate.	"A" rate.	"B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES,	491 or 495		891 or 742-8	
,, LONDON	637 or 625		940-8 or 792	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Bombay. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay
*Circassia	6722	P. McLean	4th Oct
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	16th Oct.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	26th Oct.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	11th Nov.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	29th Nov.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	13th Dec.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1914.

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	Leave Bombay
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	16th Jan.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	31st Jan.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	24th Feb.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th Mar.
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	6th April.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st April.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	2nd May.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	22nd May.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Lhasa	2,184	Mon. 22nd Sept.	11 a.m.	* P.D.&C.M
Dumra	1,695	Thurs. 25th Sept.	9 a.m.	† C.M.
Linga	2,185	Friday 26th Sept.	6 a.m.	direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 25th September, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly).

S.S. "Lindula," 3,393 tons, on Tuesday the 23rd September, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers	Tonnage.	Sailing on	
*Pentakota	3418	Thursday	2nd Oct.
†Pundua	3305	,,	16th ,,
*Palamcotta	3413	,,	30th ,,
†Purnea	3306	,,	13th Nov.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)
Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
22nd. September, 1913.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
French Mail Steamers.
FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1913
Polynesien	6385	Lalande	24th Sept
Dumbea	5685	P. de Boussac	22nd Oct
Ville de la Ciotat	6385	Lafont	19th Nov
Nera	5685	Lassince	17th Dec

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine)

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) .. ,,	891	743	405
To London (single) .. ,,	660	528	270
Do. (return) .. ,,	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One Sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars, apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MARITTIMA ITALIANA
(Italian Mail S. N. Co.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Regularly every 4 weeks on WEDNESDAY.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Firenze	....	G. Merlo	14th Oct
A Steamer	6000	.....	18thNov
....	6000	.....	16th Dec. 1914.
....	6000	.....	13th Jan.
....	6000	.....	10th Feb.
....	6000	.....	10th Mar.
....	6000	.....	7th April
....	6000	.....	5th May
....	6000	.....	2nd June
....	6000	.....	30th ,,

RATES TO ITALY
INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Cl. Rs.	2nd Cl. Rs.	3rd Cl. Rs.
Single ticket. ..	460	350	165
Return tickets available 2 years.	675	525	247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs. 690, 2nd Class Rs. 590. Special rates for missionaries.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS
are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.
Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
URNER MORRISON & CO.,
Agents

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
Advisory Committee in London,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai ,, Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent,
40, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758
Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.
CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE .....£ 50,000
HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.
BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)
CAPITAL AUTHORISED .....Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED .....Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 9,88,153
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambala City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods, at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rates of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager,
Bombay, 69, Apollo Street.

BROADWOOD PIANOS.

"I regard it as an altar on which I shall place the sublimest offerings of my spirit to the divine Apollo.":—BEETHOVEN.

JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS have a record that any firm could be proud of to have been for almost two hundred years manufacturers of pianos that have made the name of BROADWOOD known throughout the world.

The best of everything that goes to make a piano of the highest quality is contained in the BROADWOOD. If any evidence was required as to the durability of these instruments, the BROADWOOD Player-Piano, which was supplied to the late Captain Scott, and which is now on view at the Olympia Music Exhibition, would be a striking testimony. It was installed in the *Terra Nova*, when Captain Scott set out to find the South Pole, and when the party went into winter quarters it was transferred to the winter hut. One can well imagine the rough usage it would receive in being transferred to and from the hut and the weather it would have to withstand. To be recognised as one of the World's greatest Pianoforte Manufacturers is an honour which is but justly meet with the traditions of this historic firm. In Great Britain and in the Colonies, when you talk of a BROADWOOD the man in the street knows you are referring to a piano,—and a piano of the highest quality.

The BROADWOOD piano—the piano upon which in by-gone days Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn, Weber, Mendelssohn, and Chopin, delighted to play—BROADWOOD stands right in the front rank. The internal finish is of a high standard; the external case-work speaks "quality." As to the tone and touch no words of ours are needed. It is the BROADWOOD touch and the BROADWOOD tone.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BROADWOOD PIANOS:—

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
"THE HOUSE FOR QUALITY."

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombasa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141. BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BARRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH, Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 30,00,000
HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA
BRANCHES:—
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS.
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 upto Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.)
J. C. GEORGE BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
M. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150 in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150 ,, ,,	
Chester	125 ,, ,,	
Devoe's	125 ,, ,,	
Monkey	125 ,, ,,	

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.
Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

LARGE CONSIGNMENT
OF
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, PLANTS,
AND
FANCY CRACKERS
FOR
TABLE DECORATIONS
JUST UNPACKED
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "SUTTON HALL,"

ARRIVED on 20th September, 1913.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages, exceeding 30 cwts. in weight, will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have now been APPOINTED SOLE MANAGER for the British Dominions General Insurance Company, Limited, for India and Burma.

ALEX. M. TOD,
THE BRITISH DOMINIONS GENERAL INS. CO., LTD.
Standard Building, Hornby Road.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

SUBJECT to Government sanction the MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY will be OPENED for all classes of traffic on and from FRIDAY, the 26th September, 1913.

2. Trains will run to the following Timings :—

ON SATURDAYS.

DOWN.		UP.		DOWN.	
	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.
Neral	D. 10-0	Matheran	D. 13-45	Neral	D. 16-25
Matheran	A. 12-0	Neral	A. 15-17	Matheran	A. 18-25

ON SUNDAYS.

DOWN.		UP.	
	H. M.		H. M.
Neral	D. 10-0	Matheran	D. 13-45
Matheran	A. 12-0	Neral	A. 17-12

ON MONDAYS.

UP.		DOWN.		UP.	
	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.
Matheran	D. 7-30	Neral	D. 10-0	Matheran	D. 15 45
Neral	A. 8-57	Matheran	A 12-0	Neral	A. 17-17

FROM TUESDAY TO FRIDAY.

One up and one down train to same timings as on Sundays.

3. Books containing Coupon Tickets available between Bombay and Matheran can be obtained on application at the Booking Offices at Victoria Terminus.

W. LAIDLAW,
General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 20th September, 1913.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, 15th October, 1913, for the supply of the articles noted below, during the twelve months commencing from 1st January, 1914 :—

B. Miscellaneous Country Stores.
C. Miscellaneous English Stores.
D. Stationery and Paper.

2. Separate Tender Forms of each of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of stores required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form. No refund will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of stores, etc., tendered for with a maximum of Rs. 1,000 should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed), or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Az. General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 19th September, 1913.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

(Including Dhrangadra Railway.)

Bhavnagar Para, dated 18th September 1913.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited by the above-named Railway for the SUPPLY of CONSUMABLE STORES, for a period of 15 months commencing from 1st January, 1914 to 31st March 1915. Copies of Schedules can be obtained on application at the Store-keeper's Office, Bhavnagar Para, on payment of Re. 1.

Sealed Tenders (superscribed, Tender for Consumable Stores) will be received by the Manager, Bhavnagar State Railway, up to noon on MONDAY, the 20th October, 1913, and must be accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 100, to be returned in case the Tender is not accepted.

The accepted Tenderers will be required to make a Deposit of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of Stores to be supplied. The Deposit to be returned on the completion of the contract in a satisfactory manner, and to be subject to retention, in whole or in part, to cover any failure to correctly carry out the same.

The Manager reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender, in whole or in part, and he does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, the whole or in part.

All Stores should be exactly as per samples in Store-keeper's Office, which can be seen at that office at Bhavnagar Para.

THOS. WHEELER,
Storekeeper B. S. Railway.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chabuk No. 6, First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

At 6-30, 8-30, and 10 P. M.

A PATHECOLOUR DRAMA.

A three act drama after a celebrated French novel, presented by some of the leading French Actors and Actresses, entitled

DELIVERED BY DEATH.

A remarkable film which is

A WORK OF ART.

TRAVELS IN THE CAUCASUS.
(Another colour film of extraordinary beauty and interest.)

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	"	18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antang-Heion	Fangtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lloysang	Tilnling
London	Tienstin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 307, Sub-Manager.
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up	.. Gold $	3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	" "	3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits....	" "	627,775

LONDON OFFICE :—36, Bishopsgate E. C.—

BRANCHES :—

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED

H. A. W. BRENT.
Ag. Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—Gresham Buildings.

PAID UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 1,00,000

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS.

Payable in 15 day's notice 2½ per cent. under Bank Rate.
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank Rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent. under Bank Rate.

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912

31st January, 1912	..Rs.	8,00,000
30th April, "	....Rs.	24,00,000
31st July "	....Rs.	52,00,000
30th December "	....Rs.	100,00,000

B. N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.I.B.),
London, Manager

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best. Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 26, Marine Lines, Bombay.

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THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY
(Bombay to the Bosphorus.)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan-Geary.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Pathik. Rs. 2.

Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

TO-NIGHT!

A Thrilling and Astounding Feature-Film.

"THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEI I."

A MAGNIFICENT DRAMA

Adapted from the famous Novel by LORD LYTTON.

MOST THRILLING AND REALISTIC SCENES.

Showing THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.
THE DESTRUCTION OF POMPEI I.

ZULULAND .. .. (Interesting account of Zulu warfare)
HANNAH DUSTIN .. .. (Exciting American Drama.)

A FUND OF GOOD COMICS.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11.
Saturday and Sunday 11-15 to 12-15.

PRIZE SHOWS—Saturday and Sunday, 5-30 to 6-30.

CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OLIVE OIL.

What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olive and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

		Rs.	As.
OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay)	per bottle..	1	4
Do. in original tins of 10 Kilos	per tin..	19	0
Do. do. 5 "	" ..	9	8
Do. do. 2 "	" ..	4	0
Do. do. 1 "	" ..	2	0
SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles..		1	12
SUPERFINE LUCCA OIL bottled in Italy, in litre bottle, per bottle ..		2	12
In half litre bottle, per bottle		1	8

MALARIA FEVER CURED.

THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID-PROVED FACT.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS

Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWAL A'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY **PRICE Rs. 5.**

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 22/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates,

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," OFFICE,

HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. [illegible] Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

TO LET.—Bungalow, No. 31, Nepean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

G MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Barna Building. Telephone No. 1288.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Prear

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SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupee 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand

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TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office

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WANTED.—Applicants for EMPLOYMENT, Rs. 100 p. m. minimum Box No. 430, "Bombay Gazette."

LONDON'S LEADING FASHION JOURNAL

FASHIONS FOR ALL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

Everything you want to know about "Dress" will be found in the current issue of "FASHIONS FOR ALL," now on sale. The best designs, the best ideas, the best patterns, the best transfer designs, the most helpful dressmaking advice, and the most practical cooking, household, and fancywork articles are contained in this latest issue of England's Predominant Fashion Journal, which is the only fully comprehensive guide to Present Modes published.

IT CAN BE OBTAINED AT ANY BOOKSELLER OR RAILWAY BOOKSTALL

If you are told it's "Sold out," please give an order for a copy to be delivered each month, or, if you prefer it, you can have a copy each month,

POSTED DIRECT FROM LONDON 3/- FOR 6 MONTHS BY POST

Just send your full name and address, and enclose stamps or a money order to the value of 3/-, and post it to—The Subscription Department,

FASHIONS FOR ALL,
233, Regent St., London, ENGLAND.

CLARKES. B 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy. The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

1 br aus m. WIMMERA I. P. A. C. rising 8.
2 br aus m. AMPULLA I. P. A. C. rising 8.
3 g a g TAUTZ I. P. A. C. 8 years.

All the above played in five tournaments last year and are playing at the Poona Open and Junior Tournaments this year. Available after the Poona Junior Tournament for trial, and further particulars apply

LIEUT. A. H. M. WILSON,
Government House,
Kirkee, Poona.

THE KULU FRUIT GARDENS OF THE GARH ESTATE.

PROFESSOR COLONEL RENNICK.

BEST APPLES AND PEARS. 6 lbs. nett of fruit in baskets at Rs. 2-8 and in crates of 6 baskets each at Rs. 15 per V. P. P. delivered at domicile. Write to MANAGER, Kulu Fruit Gardens, Naggar, Kangra District.

MILD STEEL TUG—One year old, English built, 54' by 12½' by 6', C. S. C. Engines, large boiler, steam winch, £2,000.

TEAK STEAM LAUNCH.—Copper fastened throughout, 38' by 8' by 5'. Perfectly new (Lloyd's tested) boiler and new C. S. C. Engines £450.

Apply Box No. 10, care of this Paper.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Flats on second and third floors, in Harbour view, No. 7, Colaba Causeway. Monthly rent Rs. 70 each. Electric fittings provided. Also THIRD FLOOR of a House No. 20, Church Gate. Rent Rs. 50.

HOUSE, No. 42, 44, Custom House Road, TOP FLOOR. Rent Rs. 25.

Apply,
JAFFER CASSUM MOOSA,
Estate Manager, H.H. The Agakhan,
Jail Road, Umerkhady.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

WANTED.

WANTED AT ONCE.—GOOD HALF TONE PROCESS and LINE BLOCK MAKER. Write giving full particulars and salary required to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,

SURVEYING, ENGINEERING, AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, Etc., ARTISTS' MATERIALS, Etc.,

No. 9-12 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld.

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ASK FOR
SUTTON CARDEN'S
LONDON OLD TOM GIN.
"SOFT AS CREAM."
Guaranteed absolutely Pure.

SOLE AGENTS :
CROFT MODY & CO.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS :
MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
MESSRS. DANISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky just mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FORT, BOMBAY.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend

Fine Household Soaps.

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

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	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	" 11
Quarterly	" 6
Monthly	" 2
SINGLE COPY	ONE ANNA.

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Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	" 13 8
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SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	Rs. 6-0 per inch.
Second Insertion ...	" 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	" 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	" 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards ...	" 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	" 6-0 do.

In the Native Language, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Arcadia, 3,513 tons, Captain S. Barcham, sailed on Saturday for London via Marseilles with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The Japan Line steamer Jensen Maru, 2,346 tons, Captain J. C. Richards, will sail to-day for Kobe via Colombo, with a general cargo and two passengers.

The steamer Blake, 2,396 tons, Captain J. Hill, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Okhla, 3,435 tons, Captain E. H. Maples, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon, with ballast.

The steamer Seistan, 2,711 tons, Captain R. R. Forbes, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon, etc., with a general cargo.

The steamer Hymettus, 2,984 tons, Captain A. J. Evans, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, etc., with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cuthbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Barala, 1,899 tons, Captain R. A. Milne, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, via Karachi, with a general cargo, 43 cases opium, 15 horses and 81 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Itria, 3,479 tons, Captain J. H. Jalgey, sailed on Sunday for Java, with ballast.

The Hall Line steamer Sutton Hall, 2,810 tons, Captain D. Jenkins, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool, 24th August, with a general cargo and one passenger.

The steamer Galavale, 2441 tons, Captain E. Sceary, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Sildra, 2097 tons, Captain E. Bryn, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a scargo of coal.

The Steamer Schwedagon, 1,999 tons, Captain L. W. Creagh, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon with a cargo of keresine oil.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 4326 tons, Captain Mrs. McLean, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain A. Burbridge, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh etc. via Karachi, with a general cargo and 55 deck passengers.

The Arab Steamers Co's steamer Koweit, 2,326 tons, Captain W. Brewis, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Jeddah with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

The steamer Schwedagon, 1999 tons, Captain L. W. Creagh, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosine oil.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 4326 tons, Captain P. MacLeon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, 19th September 1913, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Philomel...Comdr G P G Ballard...R N
H M S Odin.....Comdr Mellor.....Sloop
R I M S Dufferin..Comdr E J Headlam R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton . R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr W C Taylor R I M
R I M S Investigator ..Capt Hickman...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 20.

Barala.....1899 Milne.....M M and Co
Buaris .....1613 Fisher .....Arab Strs Ld
Ehrenfels .....2780 Weyhausen ..... W and A G and Co
Galavale ...2441 Sceary .....A Yule and Co
Hossineo... 964 Fanning .....T Morrison & Co
Islami.....1604 Hughes..... T M & Co
Ishrar.....2979 Jacob.....K N and Co
Itonus.....3401 Pigot ..... M M & Co
Khoroo.....2410 Hannah .....Jeddah .... T M and Co
Kola ...570 Minnett .....M M and Co
Landola...2183 Walsh . Durban.. M M and Co
Nordmark.....Lauing.....W and A G & Co
Saaed..... 157 Bonafield.....Port Said..... Arab Strs Ld
Subedar.....3037 Crebbin.....T M and Co
Salecttc .....2391 Vine.....P and O Co
Schwarzenfels...2443 Kettevich...T M and Co
Sildra.....2.97 Bryn.....The Bombay Co
Sutton Hall.....2870 Jenkins .....K N and Co
Alfeld.....2450 Nieman.....K N & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons	Capts	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
D&E City of Colombo	...3901	Hannaford	...	...	K N & Co
F Ninive	...2876	Fey	...Hamburg	...24-9	... W and A G and Co
H Kirkle	...	...7275	Currie	...Port Said	
K Monarch	...4276	Clare	...W and A G and Co		
M Strathmoor	...2805	McMahon	...	...	Ralli Brothers J F and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Lindsay...2499 Scotland...Chittagong J F and Co
2 Bulgarian Prince ...3129 Davies ...H'burg J M and Co
4 Ieverkip...2806 Glasson...London...27-9 ... T M and Co
6 Colabe...3899 Robertson 22-9 M M & Co
8 Gutlons...4976 Gallnaber...Trieste ..1-10 A L S N Co
9 Caspian...2317 Wright...Hull ..... 23-9... W and A G and Co
10&11 Delta...4780 Martin...Shanghai...24-9 P and O S N Co
12&13 Egypt ...4207 Summers ...London ... P and O Co

H W V D

Lhasa ....949 Cuthbush .....M M and Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Command-ers.	Destination
20	Salton Hall ...	Jenkins ...	Liverpool Ag 24
	Barala	Milne	Busreh S 10
	Lhasa	Cuthbush ...	Karachi S 19
	Sildra	Bryn	Calcutta S 9
	Galavale	Sceary.....	Calcutta S 1
21	Dumra	Barbridge...	Busreh S/11
	Circass'a	McLean ...	Liverpool A 29
	Koweit.....	Brewis	Jeddah S 11
	Schwedagon...	Creagh.....	Rangoon S 9

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Command-ers.	From
20	Arcadia ...	Barcham	London
	Hymettus.....	Evans	Calcutta
	Okhla	Maples ...	Rangoon
	Blake	Hill	Calcutta
	Seistan.....	Forbes.....	Rangoon
	Montebello ..	Hill	Hall ete
	Clan Stuart...	Anderson...	Chittagong
	Baron Candor	Cook's	Baltimore

The steamer Jensen Maru, Captain Richards, obtained port clearance on Saturday for Kobe etc.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances Saturday :—

Steamer Egypt, for London etc.
" Sutton Hall, for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS—SPT. 20.

FOR HULL.

Caspian s—9,000 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—500 cwts myrabolum, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Monarch s—28 bales goat hair, Hollingshurst and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ninive s—385 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 110 bales cotton, J Finlay and Co ; 50 cwts shellac, C Hummel ; 4,500 cwts linseed and 3,500 cwts mowraseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 110 bales cotton, S H Amar and Co.

Bulgarian Prince s—555 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 201 cwts gum arabic, S Cooverjee and Co ; 312 cwts myrabollams, J M Billimoria and Co.

FOR PORT SAID (for orders).

Kirklee s—56,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—1,000 cwts linseed, 204 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 14 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

Inverkip s—8,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Jinsen Maru s—400 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—40 chests opium, T Kalianmal, 24 cwts. buffalo pickers, and 15 cwts aloes, L Harjiwan.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delta s—861bs ivory pieces, 1241bs ganda horns, 661bs mayo teeth, 5501bs perfumed oil, H Cawaji.

DAILY IMPORTS—SEPT. 20.

Steamer Egypt from London, Agents, P and O S N Co—2,000 casks cement, 1 case clock, 17 cases watches, 3 casks citric acid, 1 package fire bricks, 25 cases quinine, 5 cases cigars, 3 cases 3 cans cigarettes, 1 case glass globes, 2 cases tobacco, 51 cases ale and stout, 90 hogs heads beer, 25 cases claret, 2 hogs heads port wine, 17 kegs sherry, 125 cases gin, 1,444 cases brandy, 150 cases vermouth, 26 cases 14 casks ivory, 112 cases 76 packages aniline colour dry, 482 casks 258 kegs alizarine, 2,235 kegs 90 cases paint, 236 cases 75 casks 20 kegs 364 packages colour, 2 cases perfumed spirit, 3 cases essence, 2 cases saffron, 66 cases champagne, 100 cans whisky, 48 cases varnish, 309 cases wine, 1,420 drums oil, 1 case essential oil, 100 drums cocoanut oil, 5 drums zeroline oil, 284 kegs white lead, 20 kegs red lead, 1 packages 26 cases 19 bales paper, 8 cases caned fruits, 75 bottles quick silver, 325 bundles yellow metal sheets, 786 bundles 150 packages copper sheets, 130 cases unsweetened spirit, 5 cases sulphur products, 26 cases 3 cans bacon, 5 cases ham, 7 cans cheese, 130 cases 22 packages confectionery, 25 cases vinegar, 31 cases emulsion, 42 cases provision, 7 cases silkworm eggs, 1 case garden seed, 5 cans grass seed, 30 cases cotton goods, 58 cases cotton and silk goods, 3 cases silk, 11 cases silk goods, 14 cases woollen goods, 2 cases woolen and cotton goods, 23 cases biscuits, 100 cases curd soap, 1 case umbrellas, 4 boxes gold coins, 48 boxes gold bar, 1,729 bars 2 boxes silver, 1 box gold and silver coins, 1 box pearls.

Steamer Sildra from Calcutta, Agents, Bombay Co—5,058 tons coal.

Steamer Galvale from Calcutta, Agents, Andrew Yule and Co—5,795 tons coal.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES. AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on sill. ft.	in.
September						
Mon.....	22	m	3	1	25	9
			3	30 a	24	10
Tues.....	23	m	3	57	25	2
			3	18 a	24	2
Wed	24	m	4	17	24	10
			4	46 a	23	7
Thurs ...	25	m	5	51	25	2
			6	28 a	23	9
Fri	23	m	8	10	26	0
			7	57 a	24	9

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on sill. ft.	in.
September						
Mon.....	22	m	8	24	20	10
			8	42 a	17	6
Tues.....	23	m	9	21	21	8
			9	44 a	18	1
Wed.....	24	m	11	37	22	1
			11	16 a	19	6
Thurs ...	25	m	1	42 a	21	3
Fri	26	m	0	54	18	2
			2	29 a	20	0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Sept.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
22 (Monday)	do 6h. 28m.	do 6h. 36m.
23 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 29m.	do 6h. 35m.
24 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 29m.	do 6h. 35m.
25 (Thursday)	do 6h. 2-m.	do 6h. 34m.
26 (Friday)	do 6h. 28m.	do 6h. 33m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, Sept. 23rd, 6h. 0-0m. p.m.; New Moon, 30th, 16h. 26-8m. a.m.; First Quarter, Oct. 7th, 7h. 16-2m. a.m.; Full Moon, 15th, 11h. 36-2m. a.m.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 19th Sept. to 6 a.m. on the 20th September:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total.....	4	3
Total mortality from all causes		81
Small-Pox	1	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BIRTH.

JOHNSTON.—On the 9th Sept, at Coonor Nilgiri Hills, the wife of R. H. A. Johnston, Assistant Director, Madras Survey, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Bombay University Senate Meeting, 5-45 p.m.
Harwood Association Football League, Grant Medicals v. Bombay Gymkhana, Co-operage, 5-45 p.m.
Poona Horse Show.
Poona Junior Polo Tournament.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-20, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim : Gratitude is a means of seeking more favour.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Guserat Mail	7-30	21-30
Third Class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-45	21-45

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan, per s.s. "Jaisen Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. to-day.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY.—Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Prof. G. C. Bhate, M.A. of the Fergusson College, Poona, will deliver his third lecture in a series of University Extension Addresses on "Fundamental Truths and laws of Sociology as set forth by newer Sociologists" to-day at 6-30 p.m. at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A TRAIN.

Mr. G. F. chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of a labourer named Nana Krishna, aged 45, who was killed by being run over by a local train on Saturday morning while crossing the railway line near the Mazagon Railway workshops with a bundle of wood on his head. The Thana up local came up and knocked him down. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by being run over by a train.

BURNING FATALITIES.

A woman named Parvati and her child named Vithoba Maruti, aged about eighteen months, were taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital on Friday, suffering from serious burns. The child died a few hours after admission.

It appears that the mother went to fetch water, leaving the child alone in the kitchen. The child attracted by the flame of a kerosene oil lamp, crawled up to it and set fire to its clothes. The screams of the child brought the mother back, but in attempting to put out the flames she set fire to her own clothes. She then cried out for help, and the neighbours came in and put out the flames, but before this was accomplished both the mother and the child were seriously burnt. They were carried to the hospital. The mother is said to be improving.

A Hindu woman named Ramabai, who lived in Nagdevi street died at the same hospital on Saturday morning as the result of burns received on Monday last. She was working in her house and her saree caught fire accidentally. The fire was not put out before she had been burnt extensively.

AMUSEMENT.

THE EXCELSIOR.

There were large attendances on Saturday and Sunday to see the new programme at the Excelsior, and it, as usual, provided enjoyable evenings. The star film "Delivered by Death" is one of the most striking Pathe colour films that has ever been seen in Bombay. The setting is very fine, and is quite a work of art. Another charming colour film is that showing scenes in the Caucasus. Some beautiful effects are produced. It seems almost incredible that such effects can be produced by the cinema as those showing, for instance, a sunset on the Black Sea, the sun sinking into the sea on the horizon like a ball of gold, the sky gorgeous in its orange hue, and the rippling sea shimmering in the dying rays of the sun, which give the dark waters the most charming of subdued tints. It is a wonderful colour film.

Pathe's Gazette has several features of topical interest, the Dublin strike riots being especially interesting, and the comic film is entitled, "Getting his own Back," a story of how the tables are turned by the husband on the wife in the most amusing fashion.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

WHOSE COCOANUTS?

DEALER'S SUIT IN RESPECT OF A CARGO.

Jamnadas Devkaran sued Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Co., in the Bombay High Court, before Mr. Justice Beaman, for the recovery of Rs. 6,300 as damages, together with interest.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, with Mr. Mirza, instructed by Messrs. Pestonji Rustim and Kolah, represented the plaintiff; and Mr. Talyarkhan, with Mr. Vibhaker, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal and Co., defended.

It was stated that the plaintiff is a cocoanut merchant and that the defendants are general merchants carrying on business in cocoanuts similar to that of the plaintiff. By an agreement made between the parties on or about September 9, 1911, the defendants agreed to ship certain goods of the plaintiff on their ship the "Harsingar" to Nicobar, there to be bartered for cocoanuts which were to be brought either to Cochin or Calcutta as the plaintiff desired.

The defendants accordingly shipped certain goods of the plaintiff to Nicobar by the "Harsingar," and there bartered the goods for cocoanuts to the number of about 90,000 through the captain of the ship. The vessel then sailed to Cochin, having on board the cargo of cocoanuts, and arrived about February, 1912.

On the arrival of the ship the plaintiff, by his agent, Purshottam, demanded the delivery of the cargo of cocoanuts. About February 22, 1912, the captain of the ship, acting on behalf of the defendants, refused to give delivery of the cocoanuts and denied that the plaintiff had any right to them. The defendants, then by their agents at Cochin, disposed of the cocoanuts on their own account.

DEFENDANTS' SUBMISSION.

By a letter of his attorney the plaintiff called upon the defendants "inter alia" to pay the value of the cocoanuts with interest thereon at 9 per cent. In their reply to the letter, the defendants contended that the goods supplied by the plaintiff and the cocoanuts bartered belonged to them.

The plaintiff submitted that he was entitled to recover from the defendants Rs. 6,200, being the market price of 90,600 cocoanuts at Rs. 70 per 1,000 at the date of the wrongful conversion by the defendants, together with interest on the sum.

The defendants stated that they were not aware that the plaintiff was a cocoanut merchant and in the habit of sending goods to Nicobar to be bartered for cocoanuts. The defendants denied the agreement, and stated that the affairs of their firm were under the management of Mr. R. D. Sethna, as receiver from October 20, 1910, to October 24, 1911. They also denied that the "Harsingar" sailed for Cochin having on board 90,000 cocoanuts. The vessel took on board only 62,000 cocoanuts which belonged to them. She could not carry more than this number. The captain refused to give delivery to the plaintiff's agent as the cocoanuts belonged to them and not to the plaintiff. They further said that the suit had been filed in furtherance of a scheme between the plaintiff and one, Nathu Nanji, who was dismissed from their services to defraud them and extort money from them, and they, therefore, asked that the suit should be dismissed.

After recording the evidence of Purhotam Amersin, the plaintiff's agent, the hearing was adjourned.

USE OF A BEQUEST.

INCOME TO BE DEVOTED TO PARSI HOSPITAL.

CONSENT ORDER MADE.

Before Mr. Justice Davar in Chambers, the matter for further directions and costs filed by Dhunjibhoy Sorabji Dolimeherji and another against the Advocate-General of Bombay and others was heard.

In the year 1857 one Pallonji Dorabji Meherji died in Bombay, leaving a will whereby he directed a house to be built with his money, as a Dharmsala in Agiary Street, outside the Fort, to be dedicated to the use of all Zoroastrians on occasions of festivity and mourning. For meeting the expenses of repairing and keeping it up, he set apart and allotted one house belonging to him, situated behind the Dharamsala in Dhonji Doongria street. With the rent of this house he directed that his heirs should repair the property, and that none of them should sell or mortgage it. After the death of the testator, the Dharamsala and the house were managed by his elder son Sorabji and after the latter's death by his second son Burjorji, until his death, which took place in 1898. The next person entitled to manage the properties was the testator's son Meherjibhoy, but as he declined to take up the management, the testator's fifth son Hormusji, the fourth defendant, did so, continued until 1906, when he absconded from Bombay after incurring heavy liabilities.

The plaintiffs then applied to the High Court to be appointed trustees of the properties, and were so appointed in July, 1906.

The plaints stated that both the Dharamsala and the house were very old properties being more than 75 years old, and the plaintiffs apprehended that sooner or later, they would have to be pulled down. The properties brought in a rent of Rs. 90 per month, the balance whereof was utilized after the payment of outgoings, towards paying off the engineer's charges for the repairs to the properties. The plaintiffs had not any moneys to rebuild or even make any further repairs. They had not been able fully to pay off the bill of their attorneys as provided by the order of July 7, 1906. They submitted that the Dharamsala was of no benefit whatever to the Zoroastrian Community. The street in which it was situated had ceased to be a Parsi locality and the building was too small for use on festive occasions. The plaintiffs had entered into an agreement for the sale of the two properties at a price of Rs. 25,000, subject to the Court's sanction, and they stated that the most pressing need of the Zoroastrian Community at present were residential quarters for poor Parsis, and they asked that the properties should be allowed to be sold and the net sale proceeds utilized in building residential quarters for poor Parsis in Bombay in the name of the deceased.

The plaintiffs, thereupon, took out Originating Summons, praying for the determination of certain questions, and on January 6, 1913, Mr. Justice MacLeod, after hearing the arguments, referred the matter to the Commissioner for taking accounts to ascertain in what way the net sale proceeds could best be utilized in carrying out the intentions of the testator.

On January 21, 1913, the Commissioner reported that he had ascertained, having regard to the fact that the sum of about Rs. 20,000 was the net proceeds of the sale, that it was not possible to utilize the same in carrying out the intentions of the testator.

The matter then came up for further directions and costs on the Commissioner's Report before his Lordship.

Mr. Mulla appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Hon. the Advocate-General represented the defendants.

Mr. Mulla stated that after the Commissioner made his report, the attorneys instructing him, put themselves in communication with the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayet. There were several plots belonging to the Panchayet on Hughes-road, and out of them his clients had selected one plot, and arranged provisionally with the Trustees of the Panchayet that on his clients handing over the amount to the Panchayet, the latter should build in that plot a building, the floors of which should be let out on nominal rents to poor Parsees and if the amount was not sufficient, then the Trustees should contribute to that deficit.

His Lordship :—From what fund are they to contribute?

Mr. Mulla :—I understand there was a meeting of the Trustees and there it was arranged to do so out of a certain fund. There would be no difficulty to contributing about Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000, but there was no likelihood of that deficit.

Counsel for the defendants said that as at present there was no need for a Dharamsala for Parsis, the moneys should be spent for the up-keep of the Parsi General Hospital, which stood in need of funds; he did not favour the suggestion of building residential quarters for poor Parsees in preference to supporting the Hospital. He thought the housing of the poor and the sick members of the community in their General Hospital was nearest the original intention of the donor.

Mr. Mulla said he quite agreed with the Advocate-General, and after consultation with the plaintiffs, who were in Court, the following consent order was taken.

The costs of the parties, taxed as between attorney and client, he paid out of the funds, and the net balance be paid over to the authorities of the Bomonji Petit Parsee General Hospital as a donation to the Endowment Fund of the Hospital, on condition that in all their accounts this donation should be designated as Pallonji Dorabji Dolimcherji Charitable Donation to the Endowment Fund of the Bomonji Petit Parsi General Hospital, and that the corpus should remain intact and the income alone should be used for the up-keep of the Hospital.

DISPUTE OVER BALES OF YARN.

The suit was continued on Saturday in which Narandas Topan, a firm, carrying on business in Bombay as yarn merchants and commission agents, sued Mr. R. D. N. Sethna, the Official Assignee and Assignee of Chhotalal Mulchand, an insolvent, prayed that the defendant be ordered to deliver up to them 28 bales of yarn, or, in the alternative, to pay them the sale proceeds of those bales with interest at 9 per cent. per annum.

Mr. Jardine, with Mr. Velinker, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow Goolabchand and Wadia appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Hon. Mr. Strangman, with Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., defended.

The facts of the case have already been reported.

After recording some further evidence and hearing counsels on both the sides Mr. Justice MacLeod reserved his judgment.

POLICE COURT.

EX-RAMOSI AS THIEF.

Inspector Dalton charged an ex-police ramosi named Arjun Ramchandra before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Second Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, on two charges of theft and two charges of criminal breach of trust.

The accused was a ramosi in the Bombay Police in March last. At the time of his relief he went away without handing over uniform and did not pay into the Head Police Office a sum of Rs. 28 which had been entrusted to him to be paid into the office by Rustomji Sorabji Daruwala, proprietor of the Elphinstone Theatre, being the salary of two ramosis employed at the theatre. He then managed to get admission in the Railway Police but was dismissed in August last. On August 21 he came to Bombay and stopped with Narayan Oomaji, and the next day made away with his host's clothes which were of the value of Rs. 20. Narayan, however, meeting him at Parel on Sept. 17 handed him over to the police. When it was known that the accused was under custody another man went to the police and informed them that on Sept. 9th the accused slept in his house and the next morning disappeared with his watch.

The accused pleaded guilty, and he was sentenced to terms of imprisonment aggregating to seven months.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

Nadar Khan Kader Khan was on Saturday brought before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, by Excise Inspector Hudson on a charge of importing six and a half tolas of opium without license.

The accused was a passenger by train from Bhopal, and on alighting at the Victoria Terminus he was searched by Sub-Inspector Nanavaty and the opium found in his possession.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15 or in default seven days' imprinonment.

HINDU MASS MEETING.

A mass meeting of the Vaishnava section of the Hindus was held yesterday evening at the Madhao Baug, with Sir Balchandra Krishna in the chair, to express their sorrow at the demise of their Guru Srimat Devkinandanacharya, which occurred about fifteen days ago. The meeting was organised by Dr. Chandalia and Mr. C. V. Vakil, and about three thousand men attended. After several speeches the meeting resolved to collect subscriptions for the commemoration of the Swami's name.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere. Price 2s.

THE WEATHER.

INCREASE AND ACTIVITY OF BAY CURRENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

The bay current has increased somewhat in activity and given distributed rain in Burma and North-east India. A number of useful showers are reported from the south of the Peninsula, but no rain has fallen in the central and north-eastern parts of the country, where the air is locally very dry. Rainfall has been general in Bengal and Bihar; fairly general in Lower Burma, and the West Coast; local in Upper Burma, the Bombay "Deccan", and the Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Chota Nagpur and South-east Madras.

Principal amounts:—Moulmein, one and a half inches; Cherrapunji and Jessore, four; Chittagong, three; Cox's Bazar and Purnea, one and a half; Narayanganj, Mymensing, Bogra and Dinajpur, one; Bombay, one and a half; Bijapur, Chitaldrug, Mysore and Bellary, one; Mangalore, Cochin, Koosi Kayanal, one and a half; Tinnevelly, two.

Forecast :—No large change.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall ranged during the week ending Saturday 13th Sep., 1913 :—

	In. cts.		In cts.
Bandra	76 5	Broach	49 43
Panjoo	63 79	Balsar	58 15
Vaiturni	77 63	Dabhoi	53 64
Palghar	70 79	Baroda	73 5
Gholwad	61 56	Mehmadabad...	37 57
Daman	94 64	Ahmedabad ...	24 72
Bulsar	86 80	Viramgam ...	27 62
Navsari	58 29	Patri	35 7
Bardoli	51 43	Savalia	49 90
Nandurbar	22 6	Godhra	51 6
Nardana	20 35	Nimkheta	54 87
Surat	40 5	Dohad	29 68
Kim	48 65	Amargam ...	50 21
Koomba	53 89	Ratlam	42 14
Rajpardo	... .	Nagda	19 40
Alos	22 58	Gogaspor	9 70
Pachpahar	17 28	Hindaun	13 99
Kotah	17 60	Bayana	9 26
Indargarh	19 40	Bharatpur.....	10 54

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 20th September 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the north-east Punjab where maximum temperature is above the average; the minimum is slightly below normal at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Cloud has decreased and skies are now clear or lightly clouded. The air is considerably drier than usual. Maximum temperature is in excess except at Allahabad where it is normal. The minimum is above the average at Jhansi and below it at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the extreme eastern districts of Rajputana. Maximum temperature is in excess in Rajputana. The minimum is also above the average at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Central India West.—Skies are clear in West Central India and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in excess at Surat and Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at some stations. Maximum temperature is generally in excess; the minimum is also above the average at Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Bombay records 1·67" of rain with thunder and lightning and Mormugao 0·21". Cloud has increased and skies are now moderately to heavily clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Minimum temperature is in slight excess at Ratnagiri and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan. Bijapur has had 1·03" and Belgaum 0·48". The air has become damper than usual in the area of rainfall. Maximum temperature is in excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general and moderately heavy on the Malabar Coast and the south Bombay Deccan. Some thunder-showers are reported from the north Konkan and Mysore. A few light showers occurred in the south Konkan. Mangalore records 1·66" and Cochin 1·36" of rain. Cloud has increased on the west Coast, in the south Bombay Deccan and Gujarat and Kathiawar where conditions are favourable for isolated thunder-showers.

Nearly general rain is likely in the south Bombay Deccan and local on the west Coast and in Mysore. A few falls may occur in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time) on the 20th September, 1913, was 30·080 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45' a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory baro meter reading given above.

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL
of Royal University of Padua
(lately arrived from Europe),
HAS the honour to inform the Bombay residents that he has OPENED a SURGERY. He is specialised in Gynæcology, Skin, Specific and Secret Diseases.
He is an able Gynæcological Surgeon and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.
CONSULTATIONS 9 A.M. to 12 A.M. and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,
WATERLOO MANSIONS,
MAYO-ROAD, 2nd Floor.
He will give consultations FREE of CHARGE on SATURDAY MORNING from 8 till 9.

Headache
Makes you unfit for either work or enjoyment—injures the eyes, the stomach the general health.
Headache, Neuralgia—all kinds of aches and pains—are cured by
LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.
Keep a bottle in the house. Sprains, bruises, swellings of the joints, strained neck, aching back, aching feet—all these and other aches and pains yield to the soothing, healing influence of this wonderful remedy.
You really can't afford to be without it. If it saves you only one hour of suffering, it will pay for itself. And each bottle contains enough Balm to cure a score of aches and pains. You need it.
Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

Our optical department is in charge of a Member of the British Optical Association (By Exam.) London.
Only the best materials are used in the manufacture of frames and lenses. By making the frames and grinding the lenses on our premises, we are enabled to assure a perfect fit of frame as well as a lens necessary for the minutest degree of eyesight defect.
Our new price list will show that, compatible with the requirements of each individual case, our charges are moderate.
LAWRENCE and MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE E

MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Sept. 19. BOMBAY, Sept. 20.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	73 15-16		1-16
2½ do. Rentes	83		1-2
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	89 -2		1-2
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	83 13-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in London Spot	28 3-8	3-16	
do. 3 months' hence ...	28 -2	3-16	
Bar Silver in New York	61 1-2	1-2	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·25		
do. do. at Berlin.	20·41		1-2
do. do. New York	4·85 7-8		un chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2		since
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight ..	4		un chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight ...	4 3-8		un chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1-2		un chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 7-8		un chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans. ...	2 1-2	1-8	
do 7 day Market Loans ...	2 3-4		un chgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days sight (Bank buying rate) is. 3 15 16d unchgd.
Closing tone of silver—Rise caused by India bear covering.

The Bombay mails of the 6 h inst n', arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ..... £ 22,000
Gold Bar to Bombay ..... £ 190,000
Gold Coin to Bombay ..... £ 6,000
Silver to Ceylon ..... £ 1,0 0
Silver to Shanghai ..... £ 4,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Easier—active demand. Large business.
Futures ...Steady.
Manchester ...Steady with little doing.
Total Sales ... 14,000
Sold on Speculation and for
Export ... 4,000
Imports ... 1,0 0
Mid-Americans ... 7·57—09
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...10·10 05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·17 —03	7·08 —04	7 0 —04
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
7 00 —04	7 00 —04	7·00 —05
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
7·01 —04	7 01 —04	7 01 —04	6·98 —05

New York 11 a.m., Oct. 26 Jan. 13·11.
New York official noon call Oct. 13·25 Jan. 13·10.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 13·17 Jan. 13·23.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...63,000
„ Receipts at U. S. last year	...51,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	...16,000
„ Exports to Continent	...34,000
„ Spot Cotton	13·40 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Oct.	13·32 +09
Futures—Month of Jan.	13·14+05

Declined owing to unfavorable cables and advanced on spinners reported to be bidding more freely.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	...13 3-16 4 1-16
Futures month of Oct.	...13 22+10
Futures month of Jan.	...13·29+11
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Firm.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	322,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	69,000
Do. do to France & Continent.	140,000
Do. do to Japan	5 00
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports.....	372,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	169,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS—

	Bales.
Total Actual Exports.....	2,000
Do. Forwarded	61,000
Do. Imports	20,000
Do. Stocks	45 , 00
Stock of Cotton in London	5,080

Docoanda Fair Red C.I.F. London ...	d	5 15-32	
Corcoanda Ginned do do ...	d	5 17-42	
Western Good do do ...	d	5 7-8	

Liverpool, Sept. 19

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings—Very firm but steady.

Tone Cloths	Fair business at steady rates.
Weft American "34"	... 12 1-4
Weft Egyptian "30"	... 19
Tone—Yarns—Market	... Quiet.
Weft Egyptian "32"	... 12 3-4
Twist "32" W T O	... 10 7-8
Twist "32" B	... 11 1-4
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch	... 13 7
Twist "36" W T O	... 11 1-8
Twist "36" B	... 11 1-2
Twist "42"	... 12 1-2
Twist American "60"	... 16 1-2
Twist Egyptian "60"	... 17 3-4
Twist Egyptian "80"	... 22
Grey shirtings 39 in. by 37 1-2 38 yds 16 by 12 3 lbs Red Heading	7 9 1-2
„ „ 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 15 lbs	... 8 6
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range	... 3 2 1-4
„ Mull 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends	... 2 4
White Shirtings 32-36 in. by 42 yds Lyallpore No. 1503	...Not quoted
40s Banner Mill Twist	... 11 5-8
40s Mayall's Yarn	... 11 7-16

F. G. F. Tinnevelly
Liverpool ... 6 3-8
Buyers or closers ... Buyers.
Months ... Oct.-Nov.

Water Twist American	30s.	11 1-4	
„ „ „	40s.	12 1-4	
Mule „ „	40s.	11 3-4	
„ „ „	50s.	13 5-8	
„ „ „	60s.	15 1-2	
„ „ Egyptian	40s.	17 „	
„ „ „	50s.	17 1-2	
„ „ „	60	18 1-2	

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Wheat White Karachi ...37 unchgd.
Do. Months ...Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers.
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian ...Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs
85 p.c ex-ship. ...53 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs
85 p c ex ship ...54 unchgd.
Do. Months ...Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...47 3-8—3-8
Do Months— ...Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Port.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416lbs ex-ship ...47—1-2
Do Months— ...Sept.-Oct.
D Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta ...46 3d.
Do. Months— ...Sept.-Oct. London—Sellers.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata. 44—1-2
Do Months— ...Sept.-Oct.
Do Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers—Quiet.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market...£7-0-0 unchgd. Sept.-Oct.—Hull—Value—steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
Fair Rio Coffee ...9 1-4 unchgd.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...3 6 unchgd. Sept.—Nominal—Easier.

METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ... £73 15-16 +9-16
Copper Brazers ... £ 89+9
Yellow Metal ... d 7 1-2 unchgd.
Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20, 112 Sheets per box CIF L'pool ... ...
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F.O.B. Antwerp. 4 15 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O.B. Liverpool ... 10 15 0
Basic Steel Bars, CIF. India... 5 10 0
Basic steel Bars Belgian C.I.F. .....

FREIGHTS—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—13s. 6d.—Value.

ARRIVALS—
"Hidalgo," "Marenbad."

SUGAR—
German granulated sugar
C & F India double bags. 12 9+3-4d.
Do. Months of Shipments Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady in sympathy with 88 per cent beetroot.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar
C & F India ...11 9 3-4+2-4d.
Do. Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—sellers.
Tone—Steady. Inactive.
German Beet-root 88 p. c....9 7 1-2+1-2d.
Months of Shipments ...Sept.—Sellers.
9 4+3-4d.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Opened firm Closed easier.
E A R & Similar Crystals
C & F India ...13 6 unched.
Months of Shipments Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Unchanged.
Mauritius Crystal C & F
Bombay ...11 6 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Sept.—Value.
C & F Calcutta ...11 7 1-2 unchgd. Sept.—Value.
Java Sugar—Unchanged. Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING. [Sept. 20th 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
181 Bars Silver	3,75,000	London	National Bank
75 Bars Silver	1,50 0 0	do	Russo Asiatic Bk
461 Bars Silver	9,00,000	do	Mercantile Bank
76 Bars Silver	1,50,000	do	E stern Bank
726 Bars Silver	15,00,000	do	Yokohama Bank
1 Box Silver	15,00,000	do	do
75 Bars Silver	1,50,000	do	International Bank
1 Box Sovs	37,500	Port Said	Chartered Bank
269 Bars Silver	5,35,000	London	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 18th Sept. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	14	16.354
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	17	19,748

FINANCIAL

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 23th Aug.		6 p.c.
Bank of Bom. „	„ 10th Sept.	5 „
Bank of Mad. „	„ 8th July	5 „

EXCHANGE :—
The market continues firm, but business is very limited.
We quote:—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s. 4 3-32	
Demand Draft Mail	...1s. 4 1-8d.	
Credit 3 months sight	...1s. 4 3-8d mail	
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d.	
Do. do France Ready	1·2	
Do. do Mark „	140	
Hongkong 60 days' sight	... 148	
Shanghai „	...202 3-4	
Japan „	...149 1-4	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
The market opened at 95-2 for Cash and the settlement and has been steady.
We quote:—

Cash	... Rs.	95 3 0
Settlement	... „	95 3 0

BULLION.—
Yesterday the London market for Bar silver advanced by 3-16 for ready. New York was 1-2 higher. The local market was quiet but steady.
We quote:—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	21	1	6
Australian Gold	... „	24	1	0
Sovereigns Gold	... „	15	0	1
Silver (ex duty)				
Ready	... „	71	3	0
1st Settlement	... „	71	3	0
2nd Settlement	... „	71	9	0
Silver (cum duty)				
Ready	... „	80	9	0
1st Settlement	... „	80	9	0
2nd Settlement	... „	81	15	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—
The following are the latest telegrams received here:—
MELLOR FENTON:—Heavy receipts will tell upon the market. We would rather sell than buy.
PRIVATE (FROM NEW YORK):—Signs of weather improving. Large quantity coming into sight means good crop. Wall Street operators are principal buyers.
WELD AND Co:—Liverpool:—Market opened steady, rather more hedge selling which was well absorbed by continental buying. Market improved towards the close on English Spinners selling cotton freely, also American buying, continent buying and some short covering.
NEW YORK:—Wall Street buying, a little hedge selling.
WEATHER:—Texas and Oklahoma clear and warm.

The local market continues steady both for read and new crop though there is a limited enquiry from Japan for Oomras January delivery. For near deliveries there is a demand for Akola, Compta, and Saw-ginned Dharwar for ready cotton there is good demand for high grade styles, buyers paying pucca rates.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

		Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach	...	322-3	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat	...	331	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	328	„
„ „ Yeotmal	...	324	„
„ „ Dhamangaon	...	321	„
„ „ Kumgaon Akola	...	314	„
„ „ Amraoti	...	317	„
„ „ Khandeish	...	290	„
F. G. „ Khandeish	...	286	„
Fine „ Bengal	...	273	„
F. G. Bengal	...	161	„

LIVERPOOL OPENING.—

Opening Tone	... Easy.
Estimated Sales	...10,000
Total Imports	... 1,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·15 —05	7·14 —05	6 99 —05
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6 99 —05	6 99 —05	7 00 —05
March-April.	April-May.	May-June
7·00 —05	7 00 —05	7·00 —05

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is quiet but steady.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs 7 10	0 B.T.
December	„ 8 10	0 B.T.
May 1914	„ 9 2	0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is quiet. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	Rs. 8 7	0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore	„ 7 8	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	„ 8 10	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold White 85p.c.	Rs. 57 0	0 Dec.-Jan.
Black Kutai	Rs. 49 0	0 Jan.-Feb.

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 11	4 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 36	0 0

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 25	0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
New Crop Bold &c. 43 6 0 Jan.-Feb.

MOWRASEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 8	8 0 B.T.

WHEAT :—
The market is quiet. We quote.

White Pesi Bo ready	Rs. 4 15	6 B.T.
White Delhi May 1914	„ 5 11	0 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,660
Bank of India	...	67 1-2
Eastern Bank	...	86
Indian Specie	...	62

MILLS.

David	...	585
Manockji Petit	...	3,135
Kohinoor	...	787 1-2
Standard	...	1,410
San Mill		112 1-2
Fazulbhai Mills	...	622 1-2
Crescents	...	126 1-4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivrajpur M. Syndicate ...		21 3-4
Bombay E. S. & T. O. Ord...		183
Bombay E. S. & T. O. Pre...		173
Bombay S N Ordy ...		225
Colaba Land and Mill ...		1,485
Treacher and Co ...		510
Bombay Burmah Trdg. Corp.		675

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ...		572 1-2
Amritsar Patri Ry ...		137
Ahmedabad Prantij Ry ...		660
U. P. Ry ...		93 1-2
Gujrat Ry ...		117

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the week ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	1,282	bales.
Wheat ...	...	10,158	cwts.
Linseed ...	...	10,750	„
Rapeseed ...	...	376	„
Gingellyseed ...	...	1,140	„
Poppyseed ...	...	112	„
Groundnuts...	...	119	„
Castorseed ...	...	4,875	„
Rice ...	...	3,250	„
Myrabollams...	...	312	„
Cottonseed ...	...	13,131	„
Mowrasead ...	...	3,940	„
Gram ...	...	2,006	„
Joowar ...	...	1,925	„
Maize ...	...	4	„
Barley ...	...	29	„

LONDON MARKETS.

[LONDON, Sept. 20.] [BOMBAY, Sept. 21.]

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols.			
3 do. Rentes...	89 1-4		-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.	89 1-2		un chgd
do. Govt. Securities	83 13-16		un chgd
Bar Silver in London...	28 5-16		1-16
do. 3 months' hence ...	28 7-16		1-16
do. in New York	61 3-8		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·25 1-2	1-2	
do. do at Berlin	20·47 1-2	1-2	
do do at New York	4·86	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 1-2		since
do. Short London Bills.	17th Apl		
3 months' sight	4		un chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 3-8		un chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1-2		un chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 7-8		un chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans	2 1-2		un chgd

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) is. 3 15-16 unchgd.
Closing tone of Silver—Half opened by Offers selling.

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 300,000 for Egypt.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	...	Firm Limited demand
Futures	...	Steady.
Manchester	...	.....
Total Sales	...	7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...	3,500 „
Imports	...	15,000
Mid-Americans	...	7·72+15
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...	10·15+05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·25 +08	7·16 +08	7 08 +8
Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
7 08 +08	7 08 +08	7·08 +02
Mar-Apr.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
7 08 +07	7·08 +07	7·08 +07

NEW YORK—

		Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	45,000
„ Receipts at „ last year	...	52,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	...	.....
„ Exports to Continent	...	15,000
Spot Cotton		...13·60+20
Futures—Month of Oct.		13·38+05
Futures—Month of Jan.		13·28+14

Advanced on unfavourable weather reports and declined later partially under realizing.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 13 5-16+1-8
Futures month of Oct.	... 13·33+11
Futures month of Jan.	... 13·43+14
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Firm

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

		Bales.
Total into Sight	...	840,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	...	129,000
East Indian do	...	162,000
American do	...	1,399,000
Other do	...	152 000
Total Sales	...	48,000
East Indian sales	...	200
Total Speculation...	...	.....
Do. Exportation ...	...	1,000
East Indian Export	...	100
Do. Indian Stock	...	11,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer	...	500
Do. Actual Exports	...	.....
Do. Week's Imports	...	...
Do. Speculation ...	...	10,000
Americans Afloat ...	...	130,000
East Indian ...	...	4,000
Total afloat	...	169,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	...	d 5 5-8
F. G. Bengal M. G.	...	d 5 3-4
Fine Bengal M. G.	...	d 5 7-8
Good Bhownagger	...	d 6 1-8
F. G. Bhownagger	...	d 6 1-4
Fine Bhownagger	...	d 6 3-8
Fine M. G. Bhownagger	...	d 6 3-8
Good Oomras M. G.	...	d 6 3-16
F. G. Oomras M. G.	...	d 6 5-16
Fine Oomras M. G.	...	d 6 7-16
Good . G. Oomras	...	d 6 3-16
Fine M. G. Oomras	...	d 6 7-16
Good Broach	...	d 6 7-16
F. G. Broach	...	d 6 19-32
Fine Broach	...	d 6 3-4
Good Khandeish	...	d 6 1 16
F. G. Khandeish	...	d 6 3-16

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Wheat White Karachi ... 37 unchgd.
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—London —Value.
Wheat Red Karachi ... Nominal.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe ...Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 l bs.
85 p.c. ex-ship. ... 53 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs.
85 p c ex-ship ...54 unchgd.
Do. Months ...Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports ...Antwerp—Buyers.
Brown Cawnpore ...47 1-2+1-8
Do. Months— ...Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Port—Antwerp—Sellers.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...47 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Done.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta ...45-9—8d.
Do. Months ...Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports Nearest—Value—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata .. 43 1-2—-2
Do. Months— ...Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ...£-7 unchgd Sept.-Oct.—Hull—Value.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ...9 3-8+1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...3 6 unchgd. Sept.—Sellers.

SUGAR—
German granulated sugar
C & F India double bags. 12 9 3-4+3-4d.
Do. Months of Shipment ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar
C & F India ...11 10 1-2+3-4d
Do. Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
German Beet-root 88 p.c....9 8+1-2d.
Months of Shipments ...Sept.—Sellers.
9 4 1-4+1-4d—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady.
E A R & Similar Crystals
C & F India ...13 6 3-4+3-4d.
Months of Shipments Nov.-Dec —Sellers.
Mauritius Crystal C & F
Bombay ...11 7 1-2+1 1-2d
Months of Shipments—Sept.-Oct.—Value.
Tone—Firmer.
Mauritius Crystal C and F
Calcutta ...11 9+1 1-2d.
Months of Shipments—Sept.-Oct.—Value.
Tone—Firmer.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java 16 by 18 C and F Calcutta—
Do. 11 1 1-2—Oct.-Dec.—Value.
Do. 11 5 1-4—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 11 3—Oct.-Dec.—Value.
Do. 11 6 3-4—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 12 1 1-2—Oct.-Dec.—Value.
Do. 12 5 1-4—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Bombay & Karachi—
Do. 12 3—Oct.-Dec.—Value.
Do. 12 6 3-4—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Tone—Firm but nothing doing.

"Commercial circles estimate the Beetroot Sugar crop at 8,500,000 Tons."

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U S Ports ...	63,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	16,000
Exports to Continent ...	34,000
Spot Cotton at New York ...	13·40
Future Oct...	13·32+09
„ Jan...	13·14+05

Spot closing tone ...Steady.
Futures closing tone ...Firm.

General Tone of Market Opened,—Steady and early declined on unfavorable cables, advanced later on Spinners reported to be bidding freely.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...13 3-16+1-16
Future Oct....13·22+10
„ Jan....13·29+11
Futures closing tone ...Steady.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 19.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ... Steady and closed Steady.
Do. closed for future ... steady.
Do. for East Indian ..... do.
Total Day's sales ... 9,000 bales
Sales on spec. and export ... 4,000 do
Sales of Surats ... .
Total Day's Imports ... 1,000 do
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ... 10 10
Liverpool. 7-44-9
Good Bhownagar ... 6 1-16d.
Good Bengal ... ... 5 18-32d.
F. G. Bengal ... ... 6 24-32d.
Fine Bengal ... ... 5 25-32d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn... .....
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F. ... ... 6 7-16d. Sellers.

Mid-American at Liverpool—
Geo Mayalls Yarns ... 11 5-8
40's mule Twist (Bannermills)... 11 3-4
Weft 54 American ... 12
Weft 80 Egyptian ... 18 7-8
Weft 32's ... 15
Twist 36 ... ... 10 3-4
Twist 42 ... ... 11 3-4
Twist American 60... ... 17 5-8
Twist Egyptian 60 ... ... 14 5-8
Twist Egyptian 80 ... ... 21 1-8
Tone of Fine Yarns— ... Steady.
Tone of Coarse Yarns— do.
General Tone of Yarn Market— do.
Cotton Delay Mid Uplands G.P.C.

Sept.-Oct.	...	7·17—3
Oct.-Nov.	...	7 08—4
Nov.-Dec.	...	7·00—4
Dec.-Jan.	...	6·99—4
Jan.-Feb.	...	6·94—4
Feb.-Mar.	...	6·99—5
Mar.-Apl.	...	7·00—4
Apl.-May	...	7·01—4
May-June	...	7·03—2

Manchester, Sept. 19.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Steady. There is fair enquiry for staples. Demand from China for Fancies.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs). Sept.Oct.—London— 41 Done.
Linseed, Bombay exship (per 416 lbs) ...Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp — 47 6 Sellers.
Linseed, La Plata ...Sept.-Oct. —Antwerp — 44 6 Done.
Linseed, Tone of Market at Close—steady.
Linseed Tendency of the Market— do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes... sept £23-15-0
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...Nov.-Dec. £23-15-0
Linseed Tone of Market at Close—steady.
Linseed River Plate exports... .....
Poppyseed. Canal...Sept.Oct.-Dunkirk— 64 Sellers.
Poppyseed Tone of Market at Close... ... ... Steady.
Rapeseed. Calcutta Brown Canal Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk 48 „
Rapeseed. Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk. 53 „
Rapeseed. Yellow Gujarat per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk— 54 „
Rapeseed. Ferozepore asual bold ... ...
Do. Jamba Red... ... .
Rapeseed. Tone of Market at Close ... ... Steady.
Cotton Seed Bombay Parcels Sept.-Oct.—Hull— £5-18-0
Cotton Tone of Market at Close... ... ... Quiet.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

WHEAT.

Wheat. Choice white Karachi Sept-Oct —London— 37 3 Sellers.
Wheat. F. A. Q. Red Karachi (per 492) lbs.)... Sept.-Oct London— Nom
Wheat, Club No. 2...Sept.-Oct. London— 37 3 „
Wheat. Choice white Delhi... Sept.-Oct.—London— Nom „
Do. Tone of market at close., Quiet
Do. South Australian Aug-Sep
Do. Rosario Santa Fe 62 lbs... } To Sellers
Do. do Tone of Market at close ... ... }
Wheat. Red Graded American per central—Oct ... 7 2
Do. Afloat to U. K. ... .
Do. Stock at U. S Ports ... ...

LONDON, Sept. 19.

SUGAR.

German Beetroot 88 p. c. F. O. B., Hamburg Sept. 9 7 1-2 Sellers.
German Beetroot 88 p.c. F.O.B. Hamburg .. ...Oct-Dec. 9 3 3-4 „
German Beetroot Closing Tone of Market ... ... Steady
German Granulated C. and F. India (double bags) .....
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags). Oct.-Dec— 12 8 1-4 „
German Closing Tone Market.. Steady
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. Calcutta...Jan.-Mar—11 9 to 12
Austrian Closing Tone of Market ... ... Steady.
Mauritius Crystals C I F Bom Sept 11 6 Value
Do. do. Cal do .....
Mauritius Closing Tone of Market ... .
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and E. Calcutta (double bags) ... ...
Do. Closing Tone of Market Quiet

LONDON, Sept. 19.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Value.
C.I.F., Calcutta Sept.-Dec 11 „
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar 11 3 „
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Sept.-Dec— 11 1 1-2 „
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Jan.-March— 11 4 1-2 „
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Sept.-Dec— 12 „
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Jan.-March— 12 3 „
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi Sept.-Dec— 12 1 1-2 „
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi Jan.-March— 12 4 1-2
Closing Tone of Market— Quiet and unchanged
Special Feature ... ...

LONDON, Sept. 19.

METALS.

		£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B	...	73	7	6
Copper Best English Selected	...	77	15	0
Copper Brazers	...	89	0	0
Copper Tone of Market—	...	Steady.		
Hard Spelter	...	19	0	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	...	195	0	0
Yellow Metal	— G A ...	7	7-16	

Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C, G O B 1 p. c. F O B L'pool } 10 15 0
Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta 5 11 6
Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta 6 6 3
Basic Steel Hoops C I F Calcutta 6 15 3
German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp 6 2 6
German Steel Plate F O B Antwerp 5 6 2
Belgium Iron Bar No 2 ... 4 15 3
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets in box c. i. f. Liverpool 0 14 3
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ... 2 14 5 1-2
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro. 2 16 6
Pig Iron Garsherrie ... 3 14 6
Lead Pig English 21 0 0
Tone of Steel Market ... ... Steady.
Silver, Spot 28 3-8
Silver 2 months hence 28 1-2
Silver Tone of Market... ... Steady
Silver Special Feature ...Tendency for lower prices.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ... 28 3 8
Silver 2 Months ... 28 1-2
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Steady.
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ... Tendency for lower prices.
Rentes 3 p. c. ... ...£ 88 1-2
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. Ex Div ...£ 73 15-16
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c. ...£ } 89 5-8
Sterling loan ... ...£ }
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...£ 76 1-2
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...£ 63 3-4
Bar Gold per oz. sh ... ... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market ... ... Quiet.
Closing Tone of Finance Market ... ... Steady
Bank of England Rate of Discount ... ... 4 1-2 p.c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight 1 3 15-16
London at Paris Fcs ... 25·25
Berlin cheques on London Mks 20·41
New York (Demand Bills) dis ... ... 4·85 3 4
Interest day to day loans 2 3-8
Do. 7 days Market loans 2 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ... 4
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight ... 4 3-8
Fine Trade

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

VARDON AND RAY BEATEN.

OUIMET WINS AMERICAN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

BROOKLINES, Sept. 20.

Vardon, Ray and the Boston amateur, Mr. Ouimet, tied to-day with a total of 304 for the four rounds. They will play off to-morrow.

REUTER.

In the played-off tie to-day, Vardon's putting and Ray's iron strokes were poor. A downpour, yesterday, made the course very heavy. The scores were Vardon 78, 79, Ray 76, 79, Ouimet 74, 79, McDermott 77, 78.

Ouimet was a caddy four years ago, and is really a professional, as he sells clubs in Boston for a sporting goods house.

Intense excitement prevailed in the golf replay to-day. There was a huge attendance. The game was most thrilling, the players being "all-square" halfway. After that Vardon and Ouimet played, so to speak, neck and neck, Ray not being so good. At the 16th hole Ouimet was a stroke ahead. He gained two at the 17th, and two at the 18th. The final scores were :—

Ouimet, 72.
Vardon 77.
Ray 78.

FINAL SCORES.

BROOKLINES, Sept. 21.

Ouimet has won the open American golf championship. The scores were :—

Out:
Ouimet, 5, 4, 4, 4, 5, 4, 4, 3, 5.
Vardon 5, 4, 4, 4, 5, 3, 4, 4, 5.
Ray, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 3, 3, 5.
Home:
Ouimet, 3, 4, 4, 4, 5, 4, 3, 3, 4.
Vardon, 4, 5, 5, 3, 5, 4, 3, 5, 6.
Ray, 4, 4, 5, 4, 5, 6, 4, 5, 3.

Two thousand spectators witnessed the match. The betting was 2 to 1 against Vardon and Ray.

The wagering was heavy on Ouimet. The latter is of French-Canadian descent. He excelled in putting and showed remarkable nerve throughout. His iron strokes were brilliant. Vardon's putting was poor, especially in the second half. Ray was erratic. It is estimated that Ouimet's familiarity with the course, beside which he was born, was worth four strokes.—Reuter.

AERIAL DERBY.

HAMER WINS RACE ROUND LONDON.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The Aerial Derby round London for the *Daily Mail* cup was won to-day by Hamer in 1 hr., 15 mins., 49 secs., The course is 95 miles round. There were thirteen starters.

Barnwell was second in 1 hr., 18 min., 44 secs., and Hawker, third, in 1 hr., 25 mins., 24 secs.

The first Frenchman to finish was Marty, who came in 8th.—Reuter.

YACHTING IN INDIA.

NAINI TAL SCORES OVER BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 21.

The third and last of a series of races between the Naini Tal Yacht Club and the Royal Bombay Yacht Club was sailed at Naini Tal yesterday. The yachts finished as follows:—Scout, Kestrel, Una, Alonetta, Peronetta, and Stella.

Naini Tal were first, second and fourth, giving them altogether a margin of fourteen points to the good to count towards the return series at Bombay.

The Visitors' Cup for the race sailed for by members of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club was won by Mr. Colam in Peronetta.

CALCUTTA RUGBY.

CHAMPIONSHIP RETAINED BY WEST RIDINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

The West Riding team retain for yet another year the Championship of Calcutta in the Calcutta Rugby competition as a result of their beating the Madras Gymkhana on the Calcutta ground on Saturday evening by the narrow margin of the points. The game was a ding-dong affair and was played in grim earnest by both sides from start to finish, and the most far-seeing critic could not tell at any period of the game what the result was going to be. Madras kicked off and the opening exchanges were even. Result:—

West Ridings . . . one goal.
Madras . . . . . one try.

HOME YACHTING SEASON.

The feature of yachting season in England of 1913 was the brilliant success of the yachts designed by Mr. C. E. Nicholson, which carried all before them in the principal classes. Of the new Nicholson boats the one that commanded most attention was the big schooner "Margherita," built for Mr. Cecil Whitaker, which sailed in the "A" Class against the German schooners "Meteor," "Germania," and "Hamburg II." and the old yawl "Wendur". In the 15-metre division the Nicholson boats had matters, all their own way, "Pamela" "Istria," and "Paula III." being the fastest boats of the fleet.

One of the most gratifying features of the season was the re-appearance under racing colours of His Majesty's cutter "Britannia." Starting from the scratch mark against fast cruisers such as "Julnar" and "Cariad" the Royal cutter easily outsailed them and has evidently retained a good deal of her old speed.

The 23-metre cutter "White Heather II," found herself without an opponent in her class, as Sir Thomas Lipton did not commission "Shamrock" this year. The white cutter in consequence had but little racing, only competing in a few matches for amalgamated classes and the handicap race for the King's Cup at Cowes, which she won handsomely. Her record for the season reads eight starts, three first and two second prizes

FOOTBALL.

SHERWOODS vs. SHEERWOODS "A."

It was unfortunate that heavy rain should have fallen on Saturday afternoon thereby converting the Cooperage into a quagmire and, to some extent, spoiling the game between the regimental teams of the Sherwood Foresters and the Sherwoods "A"

The match was expected to be a good one and in spite of adverse conditions under which the players laboured the play was good and the match worth looking at. Nevertheless few people were present in the stand and even on the free side of the ground the crowd was not large. The weather was no doubt to blame for this and it is probable that spectators will roll up in good numbers next week. With the approach of the Civilian Tournament the form of the teams who will take part in that competition is worth noting. Even in the League there is still the question as to who is to occupy third place. The Bombay Gymkhana stood a good chance and the Gunners are quite as probable. The Y. M. C. A. and the Commercial Gymkhana appear to be incapable of getting together eleven men willing to play the game and both these teams have withdrawn from the Harwood League and the matches they have played do not count.

THE GAME,

The regimental teams on Saturday had the upper hand throughout the game. Kicking off from the southern end they immediately attacked. Beardsmore was the first to show up and a long shot that he put in gave Johnson some trouble to stop. The ball was in a particularly slippery condition and both goalkeepers found difficulty in holding the leather. Fifteen minutes from the start of operations Beardsmore put in a hot drive from close quarters. The ball was travelling to the left and Johnson moved that way but Garbutt, the full back, attempting to stop the shot it glanced off him into the net. Johnson had no chance.

Wesson then got away for the "A" team and took the leather up the left wing. He passed across and the ball was returned to him. He was in a favourable position but was ruled off-side. Thornley made a nice run and passed to Stevenson who placed the ball well into the goal mouth. Stevenson was prominent throughout the first half and made a good outside right.

With a few minutes only to go for the interval Boyd of the regimental team made an individual effort and carrying right through put a long shot safely in the net (2—0).

Half time arrived with the score:—
Sherwood Foresters.....2 goals.
Sherwood Foresters "A".....nil.

THE SECOND HALF.

After the "A" team had attacked for a short time the regimental side got going again in the second half and Wilkinson, the centre half back, placed a hot shot just over the bar. Within five minutes, Boot pierced the defence and put a third goal to the credit of his side.

Johnson was given plenty of work to do for the next ten minutes or so and distinguished himself by saving one or two real hot ones. He pushed a low shot from Boot outside the posts in style and the way he got down to the low ones was good.

The Foresters secured a corner kick and the ball was well placed. It fell in the goalmouth but eventually went to Boot who was standing well back. That player placed it high up into the net.

The game ended :—
Sherwood Foresters.. 4 goals
Sherwoods "A" .....nil.

The following were the teams:—

Sherwood Foresters—Edwards (goal); Byford and Hampton (backs); Hitch, Wilkinson and Sutton (halves); Boyd, Shirley, Boot, Beardsmore and Carwood (forwards).

Sherwood Foresters "A"—Johnson (goal); Garbutt and Needham (backs); Fitzjohn, Wright and Clough (halves); Stevenson, Thornley, Mitchell, Orange and Wesson (forwards).

HARWOOD LEAGUE TABLE

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Sherwood Foresters ...	8	8	0	0	16
Sherwood Foresters 'A'..	8	7	1	0	14
Hornets ...	9	3	4	2	10
R. G. Artillery ...	7	4	1	2	10
Bombay Gymkhana ..	7	3	2	3	9
Commercial Gymkhana	7	2	2	3	7
Grant Medicals ...	8	3	3	1	7
G. I. P. Railway ...	8	3	4	1	7
Y. M. C. A. ...	7	1	3	3	5
Bombay Athletic ...	7	1	5	1	3
All Backs ...	7	0	7	0	0

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

The programme for the next meeting, to be held on Wednesday, at 5-30 p.m. (weather permitting) is as follows:—

Tent pegging.—Horses and Ponies. Triple pegs.

Gretna Green Stakes.—(Ladies Nomination.) Men will run leading two horses to their partners. They will then both mount and ride horse both holding a tape. If either of them lets go of the tape they will be disqualified. Marks will be divided. If not more than two competitors for above event Polo Ball Race will be substituted.

Led Horse Jumping.—
V. C. Race.—
Scurry.—Horses and Ponies. Distance Handicap. Two races if sufficient entries.

Whistling Coon Stakes.—At the starting post each rider will be given the name of a popular tune. He will ride the course, dismount, hand his horse to syce, go up to a line facing his nominatrix and whistle his tune. The Lady will write the name of what she believes to be the tune whistled by her nominee, on a piece of paper and hand it to him, when he will remount and return over the course. First home with correct name of tune wins.

This is the last of the weekly meeting. The annual meeting will take place on October 14, 16 and 18.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA. "A" TEAM *vs.* BARONET C. C.

A heavy shower of rain put an end, at a quarter to four, to the game between the Bombay Gymkhana "A" team and the Baronet Cricket Club. The Gymkhana team included three of this year's Presidency players *viz* F. L. Sprott, Phillips and F. Stileman, while, the Baronet C. C. had Mirza, Driver and Dr. Pavri to assist them. Bowes-Lyon with 27 and F. Stileman with 16 played rather shakily and both should have been early dismissed.

Dr. Pavri came off with the leather getting 3 good wickets for 11 runs. Bowes-Lyon and Watts started the Gymkhana innings to the bowling of Madon and Mirza. Watts was bowled for zero by Mirza's fourth ball. F. F. Stileman and Bowes-Lyon then carried the score to 43 before the former was caught at point. Neither batsman appeared at ease with the bowling of Mirza and Pavri, who took Madon's place. Stileman was given a "life" before being dismissed for 16. (43-2-16.) Almost immediately afterwards Bowes-Lyon was caught behind the wickets, after having been twice spared (46-3-27). Coombs and Phillips were next associated and Coombs was missed behind the wickets after he had made 3. When the score reached 52 Coombs in trying to hook Mirza to leg, got the ball high up on his bat, and gave an easy catch which was accepted, to square leg (52-4-7). F. W. Sprott, the next batsman, did not stop long, being "yorked" by Pavri after he had scored a single. (53-5-1). The rain which had been threatening for some time now commenced to fall, and the game was abandoned. Pavri, who had been bowling very well, had the excellent analysis of 3 wickets for 11 runs and 4 overs.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "A" TEAM.

C. Bowes-Lyon, c Davar, b Pavri ...	...	27
T. H. Watts, b Mirza	...	0
F. F. Stileman, c Mirza, b Pavri ...	...	16
E. E. Coombs, c Tata, b Mirza		7
G. C. Phillips, not out	...	1
F. W. Sprott, b Pavri	...	1
F. L. Sprott ...		
F. Hearson ...		
C. G. Stileman ...	Did not bat.	
F. J. Clarke ...		
A. N. Other ...		
Extras ..	..	1
Total	..	53

The Baronet C. Club did not bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BARONET C. C.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Madon	6	18	0	0
Mirza'.....	9	23	3	2
Pavri	4	11	0	3

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B" TEAM *vs.* BYCULLA CLUB.

This game, played on the Marine Lines ground on Saturday afternoon, had also to be abandoned owing to the heavy rain which soaked the ground and made it unplayable for the rest of the afternoon.

All four batsmen who got a "knock" obtained double figures, Begbie heading the list with 46 not out. He played excellent cricket, his score including 8 fours.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B" TEAM.

Begbie, not out ...	...	46
Smith, c and b Richardson	...	15
Rennick, b Colbeck...	..	17
Hurlbutt, not out ...	...	11
Cook		
Kennedy ...		
Gass		
Cocke... ...	Did not bat.	
Tranchell ...		
Murray ...		
Baker ...		
Extras..	...	0
Total	...	89

The Byculla Club did not bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BYCULLA CLUB.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Hogg	10	42	2	0
Baker	3	12	0	0
Richardson ...	4	14	1	1
Colbeck	2	17	0	1
Maclaren.....	3	4	0	0

BURMESE CANOE RACING.

In years gone-by one of the annual attractions on the Royal Lakes was Burmese canoe racing. This event owed its origin to the late Mr. John Short, who did much to make the Royal Lakes as beautiful as they are. Rangoon being located on a tidal river was and is unable to provide the necessary canoes, but there was no lack in the supply of these from up-country. The prizes were substantial and the competitors for them many. In fact this canoe event used to cost about Rs. 9,000, which sum was always collected without undue difficulty. A full week was set apart for the regatta. The first few days were devoted to practice and preparation, followed by a series of trial races which gave the public some idea as to which boat to back. One of the principal races was that between a Rangoon Boat Club four and a canoe manned by as many paddlers as it would hold—about twelve. This contest was always keen and the canoe sometimes won. On these regatta occasions an old resident states that the shores of the lakes used to be transformed into a garden of colour, all the Rangoon world in gala attire thronging the banks to see the races and to watch the 'pwes' (Burmese matches), boxing contests and other amusements organised by private speculators. About ten years ago these regattas came to a full stop partly owing to lack of management and partly to the objections of the municipal sanitary authorities. However a movement headed by the President of the Rangoon Municipality is now on foot to revive them this year, and a committee has been appointed to make arrangements and collect funds. There probably will not be much difficulty in doing both, and it is possible that many residents in Burma will at an early date be initiated into the mysteries of Burmese canoe racing which but few have seen.

NO BOXING IN BELGIUM.

The Belgian Minister of Justice has decided, after a full enquiry into all the circumstances, that boxing matches shall no longer be permitted to take place in Belgium. This step has caused much comment in the country.

BANGALORE RIFLE MEET.

END OF COMPETITIONS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HEBBAL CAMP, Sept. 20.

The last shoot of the S. I. R. A. meeting for 1913 took place this morning, with a competition between a selected team of the British Army and the Volunteers who are members of the Association. Leaving 200, the Volunteers were leading by 4, which they increased by 15 at 600; but, at 900 yards, several of them did badly and just managed to win by 14 points owing to Sergt. Major Dobson, S. I. R V., having hard luck.

A pleasant night was spent at a concert organised by Sergt. W. Taylor, 7th Hussars, yesterday. The first half of the programme was given in the open air, when the rain made it necessary to seek protection under the Royal Engineers' mess tent, when the remaining portion was completed, Clr.-Sergt. W Bease, 1st Batt, G. I. P. Ry., gave an excellent recitation, and Sergt. Taylor, 7th Hussars, Lce-Corpl. Fitzpatrick, Dublin Fusiliers, Lce.-Corpl. Cullen, R. E., and Gr. McG. Clark kept the audience amused with their rendering of various comic and typical songs.

The camp will be finally closed this evening with the prize distribution which takes place at 4 o'clock.

The following are the results of the last shoots :—

MATCH No. 4.

Practice, unlimited. 700 yards—
Corpl A J Harrison, B R V, 35—Rs 17.
Gr Mc G Clerk, B V A, 34—Rs. 8-8.
Corpl L E Richmond, B V R, 33—Rs 7.
Corpl A Spears, S I R V, 34—Rs 7.
Corpl G L Chard, 1st Batt, G I P Ry, 12th with 32—Rs. 5.
Seven scores of 30 were counted out.

MATCH No. 5.

Practice, unlimited. 1,000 yards—
Clr. Sergt Inst. G Tomlinson, E C V R, 34—Rs 13.
Lce-Corp A Lavender, B R V, 34—Rs. 6-8
Corpl D J Harrison, B R V, 34—Rs. 5.
Corpl M S Gindell, 1st Batt, G I P Ry. 8th with 30—Rs 5.
Gr F G Mooney, B V A, 12th with 30—Rs 4.
Corpl E Radford, 1st Batt, G I P Ry, 15th with 29—Rs 4.
Corpl G L Chard, 1st Batt, G I P Ry 19th with 29—Rs 2-8.

MATCH No. 6.

S I R A, aggregate highest scores in matches 1 to 5—
Corpl D I Harrison, B R V, 174—Rs 25 and medal.
Clr Sergt Inst W Tomlinson, E C V R, Rs 172—Rs 12-8.
Lce-Corpl A Lavender, B R V, 172—Rs 10.
Clr-Sergt Inst Partridge. E B S R, 169—Rs. 10 Vol F Rozario, S I R V 168—Rs. 10
Corpl M P Gindel 1st Batt, G I P Ry, 10th with 167—Rs. 7-8
Clr-Sgt W Bease 1st Batt, G I P Ry, 16th with 162—Rs. 5
Lce-Corpl J Niven 1st Batt, G I P Ry, 23rd with 162—Rs. 5

MATCH No. 41.

Championship Trophy Teams of 8 of, all ranks from the Army Corps in India Burma or the colonies. Aggregate scores in matches 12 to 21 and 25 to 29 count for the cup.
K G F V, 2866—trophy.
1st Batt, G I P Ry, 2835.
B R V, 2753.
N V R, 2714.
1st Batt, M and S M Ry 2672.
S I R V, 2662.
2nd Batt. M and S M, 2609.
Queen's Own Hussars, 2589.
B V R, 2479.
B V A, 2233.

MATCH No. 40

British Army vs. Volunteers. Three distances—200, 600 and 900 yards. Marking as in match No. 3. Teams of 12 of all ranks. Sgt-Instructor shoot for British Army. Silver medals to winners, bronze medals to losers, and Rs 30 to beat aggregate shot.

VOLUNTEERS.

Capt P A Edwards, 1st Batt, G I P Ry, 32. 33, 33, 98.
Corpl F Coote, S I R V, 32, 32, 32, 96.
Corpl A Spears, H I R V, 32, 32. 30. 94.
Br W Freestone, B V A, 30, 29, 30, 89.
Sergt W Collins, K G F V, 34, 30, 29, 89.
Lt-Col W Ward, N R V, 32, 31, 26, 89.
2nd Lt P Rothera, S I R V, 32, 31, 24, 87.
Sergt W Paul, K G F V, 31, 28, 27, 86.
Sergt B R Vertannes, R V, 31, 30, 25, 86.
Lce-Corpl E Ecclestone, S J R W V, 33, 27. 25, 85.
Cl-Sergt S W Tremenhere, C R V, 30, 31. 24, 85.
Corpl J Berry, 2nd M and S M Ry, 29, 32, 22, 84.

BRITISH ARMY.

U L I Tomlinson, E C V R, 31, 33, 34, 98.
Cl-Sergt, Inst Partridge, E B S R 34, 32, 21, 97.
Lt Fowler, Camerons, 33. 33, 29, 95.
Sergt-Major Moring, B R V 33, 29, 32, 94.
Clr-Sergt E Fraser, Camerons 30, 30, 32, 92.
Sergt-Major G Darby 2nd Batt M and S M Ry 30, 31, 31, 92.
Clr-Sergt Inst G Brooks, E I R V, 31, 26, 31, 88.
Lt Gompertz, 108th Infy, 30, 28 30, 88
Sergt-Major Semmence Norfolks 32, 28, 28, 88.
W L J Frances, 2nd Batt M and S M. 31, 31, 26 88.
Lt Bengham, 109th Infy 29, 30, 28, 87.
Sergt-Major Dobson, S, I K V 30, 21, 0, 61.

MATCH No. 47.

Spoon pool. An S I R A spoon given for every bull's-eye made. Bull's-eye 2 1-2 inch for every 100 yards of range. Tankard value Rs. 50 will be given to competitor who wins the greatest number of spoons during the meeting at pool.
M L I Best, C and M R, 8 spoons and tankard.
Lt Lynde, M V G, 7 spoons.
Corpl G L Chard, 1st Batt, G I P Ry, 6 spoons.

POONA RACES.

FIRST DAY OF THE SECOND MEETING.

A SERIES OF SURPRISES.

GOVERNOR'S CUP WON BY DHAMAN IN A CANTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 20.

We have had a great day to-day though the going was very heavy and the sword in the shape of heavy rain clouds being over us most of the afternoon. On the other hand the weather was delightfully cool and we soon got used to the slop underfoot.

We had out a record crowd of all sorts and conditions of people. The special brought a heavy contingent from Bombay and there was also a large number from outside stations. The stands were as full as they comfortably could be, while the Lawn was also crowded with people.

His Excelleney the Governor and Lady Willingdon after luncheon at the Club of Western India drove up to the course in state, and the hold they have on the people was evidenced both on their arrival and departure. They were cheered very loudly and one noticed with some surprise that the Indian portion of the crowd cheered as lustily as their European friends; and they are generally undemonstrative even on the most impressive occasions.

Lady Willingdon was charmingly gowned, her favourite colour mauve being strongly in evidence. As usual she evinced the greatest interest in the proceedings,

THE RACING.

To come to the racing, as we all thought would be the case with such heavy going we were treated to a series of surprises; but there were no great dividends which goes to indicate that the backing was pretty general as indeed it was, for each race contained three or four that commanded support. It was noteworthy that the lowest win dividend paid during the afternoon was in the first race, the second division of the Kharakwasla Plate, and the sum was Rs. 26-8-0 on Mat-hat-Baig the nearest approach we had to a successful favourite.

The next lowest was in the last race but one in which Abdul Malik, who generally chucks back only invested money to backers, paid the comparatively good money of Rs. 45.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.

The Governor's Cup race was, what punters, usually describe as, an open event. We had twenty-three horses at the gate and of these many were fancied, some of them pretty hotly. Nakil, Thank You, Purity money Gold, Real Gold, Valens, Black Malik, Mexico—all these and some others were dished up each as a good thing. But none of them came off though Dhaman who did win, was more heavily backed than his dividend of Rs. 68-8-0 would indicate. Some of the clever ones got on to Sir Knight generally conceded a good thing for place but Harry Johnson and Hadee followed the winner past the post. His Excellency afterwards presented the handsome cup, and Brown became the possessor of a fine gold mounted gold whip, also a gift from the Governor and which I understand came from Messrs. Marcks & Co. Ltd.

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES.

The next big race, the Western India Stakes was annexed by Punt who was not as heavily backed as one would have thought he would be. He paid out, pretty handsomely, Rs. 154 as did old Refresher who beat the Zamindar of Sivagiri's fine mare Sugar Loaf for third place, yielding the nice little lot of Rs. 126 to those who supported him. The unplaced ones, eight in number, all of which got some backing, were a classy crew.

DETAILS.

The details of the racing were as follows:—

THE KHARAKWASLA PLATE.—Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr T Harrison's g a h Mat-hat-Baig, 9st 2lbs.....Brown 1
Thakur Sahib of Limdi's g a h Grequa, 7st 4lbs.....Royt 2
Mr Toogood's ch a h Nasirabad, 7st. 2lbs.....Dhondee 3
Mr Ebrahim bin Zahid's g a h Tezab, 8st 2lbs .....P. Singh 4

ALSO RAN :—Aden, 9st 7lbs; Rummy, 9st 6lbs; Mahboob, 9st 5lbs; Grey Ghost II, 9st 3lbs; Flying Machine, 8st 12lbs; Munsoor Beg, 8st 10lbs; Jawan, 8st 9lbs; Mushtarak, 8st 4lbs; Lot 8st 3lbs; Safi 8st.

THE RACE :—From the start Tezab showed out for a brief moment, then Mat-hat-Baig came to the front and the rest of the way with a closely packed field close up. In the straight he increased his lead and won comfortably from Grequa by five lengths, a head between second and third and third and fourth.

TIME :—1 min 26 2-5 secs.

TOTALISATOR :—Win, Rs. 26, 1-2; places, Rs. 16, Rs 30 and Rs. 72 1-2.
(Winner trained by owner).

KHARAKWASLA PLATE :—Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.
Gen Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Abdul Aziz.....P. Singh 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's br a h Raspberry 9st 4lbs.....Ferguson 2
Mr M Goculdas's b a h Tenebreuse 8st 11b .....Hoyt 3
Mr Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Fado, 6st 10lbs .....Harrison 4

ALSO RAN:—Beynazeer, 9st 3lbs; Kimberley, 9st 3lbs; Baldwin, 9st 3lbs; Bahlool, 8st 12lbs; Zigomar, 8st 5lbs; Lord Roseberry, 8st 2lbs; Dilkush, 7st 11lbs.

THE RACE :—Beynazeer led out from the start and was joined by Tenebreuse with Raspberry lying close up. There was no change in this order until the home turn was reached where Beynazeer fell back and Abdul Aziz joined the leader. They kept together till inside the distance when Abdul Aziz drew clear and won by three lengths, two lengths between second and third, half a length between third and fourth.

TIME :—1 min 26 2-5 secs.

TOTALISATOR :—Win. Rs. 122; places, Rs. 28, Rs. 59 1-2 and Rs. 21.
(Winner trained by R. Bence.)

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE.—
Mr M Gouldas's br m Borgie, 7st 7lbs .....Hoyt 1
Zemindar of Nazerganj's br h Canberra, 8st 7lbs.....A Ferguson 2
Mr Pitt's ch m Impecunious, 6st 7lbs .....Purtu Singh 3
Mr M Goculdas's br m Pretty Good Sort, ...Ruiz 4

ALSO RAN :—Satellite, 9st 12lbs; Lithosian, 9st 10lbs; Lady Douglas, 7st 2lbs; Lord Reay, 7st 11b.

THE RACE :—From a good start Impecunious and Lord Reay in company led to the four furlong post where Borgie drew up close to them. When the distance was reached Lord Reay had died away and Borgie came to the front and a bit later Canberra came up with a strong run. He passed Impecunious but never got near Borgie who won easily by two lengths, a head between second and third, a length and a quarter between third and fourth.

TIME :—1 min 18 1-5 secs.

TOTALISATOR :—Win, Rs 71; places, Rs 17, Rs 16 and Rs 14.
(Winner trained by J Robinson).

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP—
Mr R R S's g a h Dhaman, 8st 11lbs Brown 1
Mr Zaid bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson, 6st 13lbs.....Kaikushru 2
Messrs M Goculdas's and A Nanji's b a h Hadee, ...Purtu Singh 3
Gen Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Gold Fish II, 9st 7lbs...Bouley 4

ALSO RAN :—Nakib, 9st 12lbs; Tajilmulook, 9st 11lbs; Thank You, 9st 9lbs; Sir Visto, 9st 4lbs; Sir Knight, 9st 2lbs, Purity, 9st; Money Gold, 8st 12lbs Regent, 8st 12lbs; Beyrut, 8st 10lbs; Gowahajmer, 8st 7lbs; Lord Durham, 8st 6lbs; Thaboor, 8st 6lbs; Valens, 8st 6lbs; Real Gold, 8st 5lbs; Black Malik, 8st 4lbs; Mexico, 7st 10lbs; Trustee, 7st 9lbs; Sweden, 7st 3lbs; Last Chance, 6st.

THE RACE :—From a beautiful start Nakib took a slight lead and kept in front till the seven furlong post was reached where Last Chance overhauled him and led up to the four furlongs. Here Hadee and Dhaman came up to the leader. Turning into the straight Dhaman was on the rails with Hadee, Harry Johnson and Gold Fish II abrest, and after a good race Dhaman drew out in front of the Lawn and keeping his place won by two lengths, a head between second and third, a neck between third and fourth.

TIME :—3 mins. 16 1-5 secs.

TOTALISATOR:—Win, Rs 68 1-2; places, Rs 32 1-2, Rs. 114 and Rs 43.
(Winner trained by B Rustomjee.)

WESTERN INDIA STAKES—
H H the Jam Sahib's br g Punt, 8st 8lbs, ...Hill 1
Mr A S Oomer's br m Dalmatia, 8st, ...Digby 2
Mr M Goculdas's b g Refresher, 7st 2lbs.....Hoyt 3
Zemindar of Sivagiri's and Mr D B Captain's b l m Sugar Loaf, 7st 4lbs..... Meglone 4

ALSO RAN:—Hilarity 2st 10lbs; Gunboat 9st; Keerit 8st 4lbs; Wayward and Wild, 8st 2lbs; Valerius, 7st 12lbs; Parkhill, 7st 8lbs; Hamara, 6st 8lbs.

THE RACE:—Getting off level Wayward and Wild went to the front followed by Keerit, Refresher and Hamara in that order. At the six furlongs the whole field had closed up to Keerit, Wayward and Wild only lasted up to the home turn where Dalmatia was first into the straight closely followed by Sugar Loaf, Refresher and Punt. After a good race Punt drew out and won (according to the official return) by a length and a half, a length and a quarter between second and third, a neck between third and fourth.

TIME:—2 mins 16 1-5 secs.

TOTALISATOR:—Win Rs. 154; places Rs 45, Rs 126, Rs. 21 1-2.
(Winner trained by C B Mahomed.)

CURSETJEE DHUNJEHAW PLATE—
Mr R R S's g a h Abdul, Malik, 10st 5lbs.....Brown 1
Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h Real, 6st, Harrison 2
Mr M Goculdas's ch a h Solar Star, 7st.....Hoyt 3
Messrs M Goculdas's and P Mathuradas's b a h Baloz, 9st 6lbs.....Ruiz 4

ALSO RAN:—Young Majub, 9st; Singer, 8st 11lbs, Zaki Pasha, 7st 11lbs; Menerva 7st 7lbs; British King, 7st; Occident, 6st.

THE RACE :—From a good start Zaki Pasha and Real led out and kept in front till they reached the three furlongs where Baloz and Solar Star came up to them. Soon after Zaki Pasha fell back and as they turned into the straight Abdul Malik, Solar Star, Real and Baloz were together and made good up to the Lawn where Abdul Malik drew away and won by a length and a half, head between second and third, a length and a quarter between third and fourth.

TIME :—1 min 58 2-5 secs.

TOTALISATOR:—Win Rs 45, places Rs 28 1-2, Rs 44 1-2, and Rs 16.
(Winner trained by B Rustomjee).

ARAB FLYING PLATE—
Aga Coochickshah's ch a h Tulwar, 7st 9lbs.....Hoyt 1
Mr N Beg Mahomed's b a h Mysore, 8st 6lbs.....Brown 2
Mr Yussuff bin Zaid's g a h Maidania, 6st 9lbs.....Kaikushru 3
Mr M Goculdas's g a h Sparrow Hawk 9st 11lbs.....Ruiz 4

ALSO RAN:—France, 9st 7lbs; Golden Ducat, 8st 7lbs; Shaif-el-Mulook 8st 11b; Afzur Jung, 7st 9lbs; Guy Fawkes, 7st 2lbs; Salisbury, 6st 9lbs (carried, 6st 10lbs); Mushtesar, 6st 9lbs; English Mail, 6st 8lbs; Berlin Girl, 6st.

THE RACE:—The race was run in the dusk and the horses could not be distinguished until they came into the straight where Mysore, Afzur Jung, Maidania and Sparrow Hawk were fighting out the issue. Afzur Jung was the first to fall out and in the end Tulwar snatched the verdict by a head, a neck between second and third, three quarters of a length between third and fourth.

TIME:—1 min 26 4-5 secs.

TOTALISATOR:—Win, Rs 179; places, Rs 39, Rs 15 1-2 and Rs 37.
(Winner trained by Hyder Abbas.)

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LANCASHIRE CRICKET.

MEMBERS DISCUSS THE SITUATION.

As a sequel to the crisis in connection with the Lancashire County Cricket Club, a meeting of members of the club, called by voluntary effort, was held on Sept. 4 in Manchester to discuss the recent indictment of the policy of the County Cricket Club Committee by the captain of the team, Mr. A. H. Hornby. The effect of Mr. Hornby's statement was that the committe were acting against the best interests of the club by a policy of strict economy.

The following resolutions were on the agenda :—

That the hearty thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Hornby for the courageous manner in which he has expressed his views in regard to the present policy of the club.

That the meeting is of opinion that the policy of the committee is prejudicial to the success of the club on the points of the reduction in matches, discontinuance of second eleven matches, and discontinuance of Manchester club matches.

That this meeting disagrees with the methods of the committee in reducing expenditure.

That this meeting recommends :—
(a) That matches be arranged in other parts of the county.
(b) That an effort be made in promoting a closer connection between the Lancashire League and clubs and the county club.
(c) That season tickets for the ground side be issued at 7s. 6d., or, including the stands, at 10s. 6d.
(d) That large posters, advertising home matches, be displayed.
(e) That facilities be provided for introducing members' friends to the pavilion.

That a sub-committee be appointed to recommend names for nomination on the committee at the next annual meeting.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SUGGESTION.

Sir Arthur Haworth, chairman of the directors of the Royal Exchange, acted as independent chairman of the meeting by consent.

Mr. A. H. Hornby, who was received with cheers, made a long statement. He desired to state that for a long time past he had not agreed with the way in which the affairs of the club were being carried on, and that this fact had been well known to the acting committee of the club, and, rightly or wrongly, he came to the conclusion that the best way of remedying matters at the earliest possible moment in the interests of Lancashire cricket was to draw the attention of the public through the Press to the existing state of affairs If he had been wrong, his only excuse and apology was that he had at heart the interests of Lancashire cricket. He felt that the policy of the committee was starving the club.

Mr. Herbert Worsley wrote to Mr. Hornby stating that he would give a guarantee of £50 towards any loss there might be on the 1914 season. Mr. Hornby himself offered to give £25.

Mr. Arthur Taylor, a member of the committee, speaking for himself and not for the committee, said Mr. Hornby was one of the best of Lancashire sportsmen, but it was also true that members of the committee were Lancashire sportsmen too. He hoped they would not condemn the committee unheard. The attack Mr. Hornby had made was in many respects inaccurate. For instance, he had said they would not have games with five of the first-class counties. As a matter of fact, it was four, two of whom they had not played this season. Mr. Hornby had only told them half the story. He thought the chairman's idea of a conference between members and the committee could not but do good.

Finally the meeting decided that the first resolution should "not now be put," owing to the fact that the committee had not been heard in defence.

It was decided that this meeting rejoice that the committee has decided to consult the members in general meeting, and requests the committee to arrange a conference to discuss the general and financial policy of the club; also that the gentlemen who organized the meeting should be associated with the committee at a future meeting.

No other resolutions were dealt with.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT OF POST-GRADUATE STUDIES.

An adjourned Meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University this afternoon, when the debate on "Development of University post-graduate studies", will be resumed.

Mr. Bhaskarrao V. Mehta has given notice of his intention to move that "a Committee of the Senate consisting of gentlemen—to be named at the meeting—be appointed to consider the proposal of the syndicate and that it be requested to make its report within a month."

Mr. H. F. Bhabha has given notice of his intention to move :

"That the report of the scheme prepared by the Syndicate for the development of University post-graduate studies be adopted subject to the following modifications:—(1) That after (d) in section 4 of the report a new section (e) be added thus :—(e) Any other subjects of the M. A. degree examinations.' (2) That in section 5 (b) all words after 'Lectures' be omitted and the following inserted. 'It is contemplated to provide in Bombay and Poona as many distinct courses of lectures connected with each of the branches of the M. A. degree examination as may be possible. The lecturers will be of three kinds :—(a) Honorary Lecturers who are members of the staffs of affiliated Colleges, and who in addition to the lectures they deliver to undergraduates in their Colleges, are willing to give one or two lectures a week for 24 weeks in the year to M. A. students in any portion of the subject professed by them that forms part of a branch of the M. A. Degree Examination. (b) Lecturers connected with Colleges and others who agree to deliver two lectures a week for 24 weeks a year

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Monday, 22nd Sept. 1913.

LEGAL INFLUENCE ON PEACE.

In recent years several forces have exercised a powerful influence on the peace of the world, some with a very practical bearing on the problems, others more indirectly related to them. Mr. Norman Angell has skilfully prepared facts and arguments which emphasise the damage and injury which even the victors suffer; the organised labour parties of England, Germany, and other countries have set their faces against war as one of the great destroyers of human happiness; the great arbitration boards have proved factors of great importance in the amicable settlement of disputes; the peace societies have helped to create an atmosphere which has had no small share in the improved attitude of nations to war as a means of settlement of differences. Lord Haldane has recently stepped into the field with a philisophy which shows the influence of law on international relations. This was given in an interesting address, described by one as being "characteristic of the author in its blend of forcefulness and vagueness", which he delivered at Montreal to a gathering of the members of the United States and Canadian Bars. The fact that the celebration of the Treaty of Ghent, which marks a century of peace between the two nations is shortly to take place, provided the Lord Chancellor with a theme which he could not easily have laid aside for another. He fixed on the Common Law which is a heritage of Canada, the United States and England and upon that he rests his chief hope of the establishment of a lasting peace among the nations. True, there is something a little "in the air" in the line he pursues and the solution of the problems he offers is one which may prove of the greatest value in the future, but it is not so closely related to the immediate improvement in international relations as many peace lovers would desire.

Still he directs thoughts to a high ethical standard of international relations which must prove a strong factor in the future development of the world's peace. His address was entitled "Higher Nationality—a Study in Law and Ethics." He first pointed out the uniqueness of the relations which existed between the United States, Canada, and England, a uniqueness due to their common inheritance in traditions, in surroundings and ideals. This was especially evident in the region of jurisprudence where there is a wonderfull unity, always in spirit, even though occasionally different in letter. This identity of spirit, or union gives them a unique position and makes their influence one of considerable moment. The Common Law, "the custom and conscience of the people as expressed in judicial decision" is a great bond of union between America and England, and the development of the spirit implied in this among other nations is a thing to be striven for. Lord Haldane finds some difficulty in giving a real definition to this spirit but he illustrates it by the spirit which looks upon the suggestion of war between England and America as an outrage on decency. It is an "instructive conscience," a question of the formation of those right instincts which are second nature. There can be little doubt but that the formation of such a conscience would have one very great advantage over international law as at present accepted. It would not demand the sanction of force. "Law which is the expression of what is second nature has the best of all sanction in the natural horror that its violation would arouse."

Lord Haldane pointed out several instances which showed how wonderfully a nation often became possessed of a striking unity, especially in a time of crisis, and how everything else has to be subjected to it. "A common ideal can be made to penetrate the soul of a people and to take complete possession of it. When it is there it influences, and guides daily conduct. Such idealism passes beyond the sphere of law which provides only what is necessary for mutual protection and liberty of just action." If such a spirit is possible within a nation is it altogether outside the bounds of the possible that nations should gain the habit of looking to common ideals so that they shall become an essential part of the general will of the nation? We cannot expect the same habits of mind between nations as between individuals of a single nation at least, not in so strong a degree, but there are signs that the best people of all nations are looking with a better spirit at each other, and are seeking to understand better the point of view of each other. There is such a feeling between England, the United States, and Canada, a fine illustration of this being the fact that Canada and the United States are not afraid to leave practically four thousand miles of frontier unfortified. The "Common Law" or what may be known as "good form" must be developed so that a spirit which makes war impossible will govern all the countries. We give a hearty welcome to the timely speech of Lord Haldane but there are other aspects to be kept in view. The problem is one of the present, and we cannot wait for the growth of this spirit, in the meanwhile standing idle. Every year nations are spending large amounts on armaments, and a political propaganda would not only materially assist the cause of peace by causing the present pace to slacken, but would do much toward creating and developing the conscience Lord Haldane refers to. Our nation cannot act alone but no opportunities ought to be lost of carrying out any scheme which will usher in a strong spirit of good will between all nations which will make war impossible.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES CONTROVERSY.

The issue of the appeal for £100,000 to train British athletes for the Olympic Games at Berlin in 1916 has called for some opposition which has resulted in an interesting controversy. The opposition was led off by Mr. Frederic Harrison and the Headmaster of Sherborne. These gentlemen, whose opinions are certainly entitled to a respectful hearing, wrote to the *Times* deprecating the sign of professionalism which they suggested marked the spending of so much money for "pot-hunting" and "buying victories". The *Times* effectively points out the inconsistency of Mr. Harrison's arguments when he said it was droll to be told that unless £100,000 is raised our lads cannot fairly compete in the foot-races and other trials of strength; and yet in the same breath he practically admits that, in view of the action taken by other countries, we can do nothing without the fund. However much the professional element enters the representation of certain countries at these games, at all events the British competitors are amateurs; and it is just because they have a patriotic desire that the British Isles shall be well represented that Earl Roberts, Lord Grey, Lord Harris, Lord Strathcona, Lord Rothschild, and the Duke of Westminster, have made the £100,000 appeal so that amateurs may be assisted who cannot afford the expense of special training, etc., which the games necessitate. That the fund has the support of such influential men, whose services to the nation have been many and valuable, is in itself sufficient to assure even the most suspicious that we, at any rate, are entering into the Olympic Games as sportsmen and for the sake of sustaining a reputation which has long been envied. That reputation has to be maintained, national pride demands it; and not only is it for the British competitors to retain the honours we already hold, but to regain those which we have temporarily lost. Besides, England cannot withdraw from the 1916 games—that would be an insult to the other nations. Because a sport entails considerable expense in its preparation and practice it does not necessarily mean that it is of the professional order. As the *Times* points out, the University Boat Race is a case in point. It is one of the most costly forms of amateur sport, and yet it is more free than any from the taint of professionalism. At the same time strong and inconsistent as is the opposition it is based on the best of motives—that should be said in all fairness. But if the Olympic games are not all that they should be, if in 1908 they were disgraced by unhappy incidents, and if they are but a shadow of the old Roman Games, surely the better cause would be to remove the blemishes and make them, as they should be, trials of strength to encourage the care of national physique in an age in which there is a tendency to less robustness There is reason to believe that the standard of the games will improve on the 1908 exhibition, and it is the British reputation for cleanness of sport which can more and more help to bring this about.

THE AISGILL DISASTER.

There seems to have been a considerable difference of opinion on the question of the verdict to be returned at the inquest on those who died in the recent Aisgill railway disaster, when 17 lives were lost. The jury wished to find that the driver and fireman of the second express and the locomotive inspector at Carlisle were guilty of culpable negligence, the inspector, owing to his failure to furnish an additional engine. According to the brief reports cabled of the evidence given at the Board of Trade Inquiry, the driver of the second train said he was going round oiling the engine, when the critical signals were passed. He thought the distant signal before Mailerstang was "clear", but he was not quite certain. Unfortunately he did not look a second time as he usually did. The fireman admitted that he did not tell the engine-driver that he was not watching the signals. We know from past experience that juries are sometimes capable of being greatly misled, and that owing to the way evidence is brought out and its quality it is wise that a coroner should have such powers as prevents a hasty and unjust verdict being arrived at. Seeing that we have not before us the evidence given at this inquest it is not easy to say for certain why the Coroner in this case sent back the jury four times before he accepted their verdict of "Accidental death." Reuter does not tell us that a rider of any kind was added, and the absence of one makes the result of the inquest all the more surprising. At the Board of Trade Inquiry the driver and fireman of each of the expresses dwelt on the trouble they had in firing owing to the inferior quality of coal. The fireman of the first train, which was run into by the second, attributed its stoppage to this cause; and his driver said he asked for a pilot-engine which was refused him. The two men who were on the engine of the second train were complimented on the way they had given their evidence, and at a later point in the inquiry the General Manager of the Midland Railway admitted that the coal on the engines was too small, owing to bad screening at the collieries. In the light of these facts it does seem that the responsibility should be brought home to some party. We await the full report of the inquest with interest and also that of the inspector who held the inquiry.

CO-OPERATION AMONG MILL-HANDS.

At the Co-operative Conference at Poona on Saturday Mr. Devdhar, a member of the Servants of India Society, outlined an interesting scheme for forming co-operative credit societies for mill-hands. There are no two opinions on the need of an amelioration of the lot of mill-hands and the facts contained in the information he gave concerning 100 of these workers form in themselves a sufficiently striking argument that any system should be encouraged by which the work people can be helped and by which they can learn to help themselves. The proposals which Mr. Devdhar explained as being the lines on which he would run co-operative societies are ambitious, and a good deal of spade-work will have to be done in instructing and educating the people in the mills. The conditions of one place are not the conditions of another, but the general principle of co-operation should not be difficult to carry out with some elasticity of practice. The plan to select a suitable mill and get a number of hands employed in it sufficiently interested to form a society depends to no small extent on the "few volunteers who would assist" the mill owners in delivering lectures and generally instructing the workers on the meaning and value of co-operation and arousing their enthusiasm. It might be a slow process, but it would be sure. There are obvious advantages in not making membership compulsory, and, rightly, it is proposed that women should be included. The starting of co-operative stores would be useful if the value of the English system could be attained and the disadvantages eliminated; while another good project, though necessarily one which depends on the success and rate of progress of the movement, is insurance. It is to be hoped that these aims may soon be seen in working, for there is a great need of such a system of co-operation and help among mill-hands.

STRIKE TROUBLES AT HOME.

IT IS good news that the outlook with regard to the strike troubles at Home is brighter. With trade booming and the country's prosperity increasing, it is peace that is wanted—a peace during which it is more possible to redress economic grievances than in times of industrial warfare, if those who are responsible for the organisation of the workers could appreciate it. All along, while the present series of troubles were brewing, the Executives of the big Unions deprecated extensive strike action, and this is not to be wondered at when their depleted war-chests are considered, to mention one circumstance alone. Now the railwaymen at Liverpool seem to be showing a little more reason, while at Birmingham, where there have been 5,500 men idle, there is dissension in their ranks. The industrial wars of 1911 had their lessons for the workers, just as similar troubles have had for Labour in France. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* has described a notable change which has come over the methods of French trade unionism. He points out that at the congresses just held there has been hardly any talk of anti-militarism of paralysing industry, or of the right to steal A sane discussion of the professional interests of working men has taken the place of an "insurrectionme." One of the chief demands at present is for the "Semaine Anglaise," in other words for a working week of five and a half days. It would be well if this new tendency of the French labour movement was noted everywhere—east and west, for it is full of import for the worker.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

KING MANUEL'S WEDDING.

ITALY'S DREAM OF TRIPOLI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Sept. 6.

The marriage of King Manuel to Princess Augustine Victoria of Hohenzellern was celebrated on Thursday at Singmaringen in an imposing and brilliant fashion. Early in the morning High Mass was celebrated, at which only the bride and bridegroom and their immediate relatives were present. Then came the civil ceremony, performed in the castle by count Eulenburg the Kaiser's Master of the Household, followed by the religious ceremony in the Parish church, conducted in Portuguese by Cardinal Metto, the former Patriarch of Lisbon, and a group of Benedictine monks. At the wedding breakfast the bride's father, Prince William of Hohenzellern, addressed a kindly speech to his daughter and Dear Manuel," remarking that this was the third example in fifty years of a union between the Royal House of Portugal and the Hohenzellerns. Three ladies of the Court carried the bride's train. Among the distinguished personages at the wedding were the Queen-Mother of Portugal, Queen Amelia, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Aosta, Prince August Wilhelm, who represented the Kaiser, and Prince Johanna George of Saxony. After the wedding breakfast, which concluded soon after two o'clock, the newly wedding pair left by motor-car for Ulm, where they proceeded by train to Munich to pass the first days of the honeymoon as the guests of Princess Friederick of Hohenzellern.

"BLESSING OF ST. MEINRAD."

The civil ceremony of the wedding of of King Manvel and Princess Augustine Victoria took place at ten o'clock, and half an hour later the bridal procession started for the church. At its head walked the bridal pair, and then followed Prince William of Hohenzellern with Queen Amelia of Portugal, Prince August William of Prussia with the Grand Duchess of Baden, the Prince of Wales, wearing the full uniform of a British naval officer, with the Duchess of Aosta, and the other princely guests. Cardinal Netto and all the clergy received the procession at the gates of the plainly decorated church and proceded up the aisle. The bridal pair took their places before the altar with the princely personages to the right and left of them. The Cardinal having performed the religious ceremony the Prince Abbot Thoms Bossart of Einsiedeln delivered an address. He recalled the relations of kingship between the Royal House of Portugal and the Princely House of Hohenzollern, and said he brought the blessings of St. Meinard from the shrine of that saint in the Monastery of Einsiedeln. Taking as his text the words "This is a great mystery, but I speak concerning Christ and the Church" (Ephesians 532), the Prince Abbott then spoke of the greatness and blessings of the mystery of the Christian marriage. At the conclusion of the ceremony the procession returned to the castle, where the bride and bridegroom received the congratulations of the guests. At the gala dinner which followed Prince William of Hohenzollern proposed the toast of the bridal pair. Addressing his daughter, Prince William said:—"From to-day onwards you belong for all time to your husband. Be to him a true support, helpmate, and self-sacrificing companion in sorrow as in joy. Be to him his happiness and sunshine in darker as in brighter days. For the third time in a little more than 50 years the ancient and illustrious Houses of Portugal and Hohenzollern have been united. From these unions have sprung rich blessings, and so we may all wish with sincere heart to the bride and bridegroom God's richest blessings and protection." Raising his glass, the Prince of Hohenzollern cried, "Long life to the young couple, their Majesties King Dom Manuel and Queen Augustine Victoria."

ITALY'S DREAM OF TRIPOLI.

The Mediterranean policy of Italy has been, perhaps, the most striking features of international politics during the last few years, and the "Revue Tunisienne" published interesting extracts from Signor Crispi's papers which throw a good deal of light on its inception. Crispi had always reproached his predecessors for not having obtained Albania for Italy at the time of the Treaty of Berlin and of the much-vexed French protectorate over Tunis. None of the assurances of French statesmen pacified him, and he fomented a systematic Press campaign on the subject. Crispi finally appealed to Lord Salisbury on July 23, 1890, for support in conquering Tripoli, writing: "As Tunis cannot be restored to native rule, and since it is impossible to prevent a protectorate from sooner or later becoming a sovereignty, it would be necessary to guard against a French occupation of Tripoli by occupying it first. If we had Tripoli, Bixerta would no longer be a danger either to Italy or Great Britain.

Lord Salisbury replied on August 4:—"If Italy were to occupy Tripoli in a time of peace without France having taken any aggressive step, she would expose herself to reproach for having re-opened the Eastern question under most unfavourable circumstances. If I might venture to offer advise to your Excellency, I would earnestly beg you to act with the greatest prudence and patience in this matter."

The British Premier in conversation with the Italian representative in London, exhibited singular foresight when he said:—"The Italian Government will get Tripoli, but the stalker must wait till the stag is within range before bringing it down, lest, even though wounded, it escape him." Signor Crispi was impatient, but his successors proved the wisdom of the veteran British statesman's advise, and waited twenty-two years. Having realised the Tripoli ideal, it remains to be seen if Italy's patience will serve her equally well in the matter of Albania.

SPYING IN FRENCH ARMY.

A considerable sensation has been caused by the reported discovery of treachery on the part of a non-commissioned officer at Versailles, who is alleged to have sold various documents relating to French guns and even portions of a weapon to the agent of a foreign Power. Armourer-Sergeant Georges Guieu, who is stated to be the offender, has hitherto enjoyed the best of reputations and the entire confidence of his chiefs, and was allowed to enter the arsenals freely even with photographic impediments. It was noticed lately that he was in the habit of receiving a quantity of letters from foreign countries, but as he was known to have travelled a good deal and to speak three foreign languages this failed to arouse suspicion at first. Eventually, however, the authorities from one cause and another began to suspect that the taciturn and capable soldier was not all that he should be. He was placed under observation, and finally the colonel of the regiment, the 11th Artillery, had the man's room searched. There, it is alleged, were found a number of letters in German and cypher, sketches of parts of guns, and other evidence proving that he had stolen a range-finder and another essential piece, an automatic "debouchoir." Guieu was sitting at the mess table with his comrades when he was summoned to the presence of Captain Lapasque, who greeted him with the words: "Wretched, miserable man, what have you done?" Guieu is said at once to have burst into sobs, and, when taken to where the objects found in his room were set out, nearly fainted. Since then it has been almost impossible to extract any coherent answers as the prisoner refuses all food and continues an incessant weeping.

The real gravity of the affair is that spies should have been able to operate in the heart of a garrison like Versailles. Nothing of any importance, however, so far is known, has been obtained by the foreign Power. The automatic "debouchoir", was used by the Servians all through the recent war, and is perfectly familiar to all military experts. In the same way the range-finder was fourteen years old and about to be replaced by a new English pattern. As a matter of fact, non-commissioned officers cannot procure any knowledge of new inventions, which are always tested either at Puteaux or Bruges and even regimental officers are not allowed to be present at such experiments. It was at first reported that a mysterious woman was mixed up in this affair, but she appears to have existed only in the imagination of French journalists. Guieu was to have been interrogated this afternoon, but already all the main facts are known, and it is clear that exaggerated importance has been attached to it from the point of view of any valuable information having been obtained. The serious point is, as mentioned, above, the fact that foreign agents should have successfully carried out their machinations inso important a garrison town.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT IN GERMANY

The Kaiser, whose healthy appearance and frequent pleasantries during his stay in Posen have been much commented upon in the German Press, has had traditional "Kaiser-wetter," or Kaiser's weather, throughout. Posen has shown, perhaps, greater interest than enthusiasm, but so much pomp and circumstance has compelled admiration even in hostile quarters, and the appearance of a number of Polish nobles at the ceremonies and the decoration of Polish shops have apparently satisfied a great proportion of the Pan-Germanist element in the Prussian capital—Several more remarks of the Emperor's have been printed in the local Press, though it would be hazardous to vouch for their authenticity, much as some of them are said to concur with the monarch's vivacious temperament. One, perhaps is more readily to be believed than the others, as it refers to a conversation which the Emperor had with the burgomaster. The question was that of the dear prices of meat, which threaten to equal those of last year, which were easily records in their way. Posen, like all large cities of a certain population, is enabled to take its own measures to obtain a relatively cheap supply, and, like some of the Berlin suburbs, it has chosen Australian mutton rather than Russian produce. The Emperor, on being told in answer to his questions that the mutton came from Australia is reported as having expressed real satisfaction that Australian mutton was being imported.

STUBBORN PARIS TENANTS.

After the picturesque scenes at the Villa de La Rochefoucauld a few weeks ago, when the police were called upon to evict from the mansion eight homeless familes for whom shelter had been found there by the kindness of the Countess de La Rochefoucauld, Paris seems likely to be treated to another and more serious siege very shortly in the Rue Mont Cenis, a precipitous street running up the Butts Montmartre, one of the highest points in the city, and an ideal spot for another "fort."

M. Boulard owns a large tenement house there, whose demolition was recently voted by the Municipal Council. Having received an indemnity of £5,000 the proprietor spent £16. not in indemnifying the tenants, but in serving writs upon fifty of them. They consider that they have a certain right to share in the compensation allowed to M. Boulard, and applied for advice to M. Cochon, of the 'Tenants' League, who immediately summoned a council of his most trusty followers when it was decided that unless the owner paid at least the costs of removal nobody should stir. At a meeting held last evening in the courtyard of the house itself an unanimous vote of resistance was passed and already the work of provisioning and fortification is in active progress. As altogether there are over two hundred inmates, they may be expected with the assistance of M. Cochon's science and experience in this particular kind of warfare, to make a stubborn stand.

LECTURERS AT CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, had a long interview with the Governor of Bengal on Thursday at Government House. Last night Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee left for Simla for an interview with the Viceroy in connection with the recent orders of the Government of India regarding the appointment of certain lecturers in the University.

IT is notified in the current issue of the "Gazette of India" that the Viceroy will hold a levee at Madras on November 24 1913.

HOME STRIKE TROUBLES.

THE OUTLOOK BRIGHTER.

50 VESSELS HELD UP BY DOCK LABOUR WAR.

RAILWAYMEN YIELD.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The railwaymen in Liverpool have unanimously decided to resume work on Monday. The official announcement states that the agreement applies to all companies and places, including Dublin. The men who were suspended, or who struck, will be reinstated without a penalty.

The National Executive of Railwaymen, after conferring with the managers of companies, sent a manifesto to all branches requesting the immediate resumption of work.

Fifty ships are held up and five thousand men are idle in the Manchester Canal docks. The Directors refuse to concede an advance or to see the men. A protracted struggle is expected.—Reuter.

DISSENSION AMONG MIDLAND RAILWAYMEN.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

A more hopeful feeling prevails regarding the railway unrest owing to the Liverpool strikers' acceptance of the companies' offer to reinstate the men willing to handle the traffic which the companies are bound to carry. The offer applies to all centres.

Though the Birmingham strikers are still defying the Central Executive, there are signs of dissension in their ranks.—Reuter.

POSTMEN FAVOURING A STRIKE.

The Postmen's Federation, at a special conference in Birmingham, passed a resolution condemning the report of the Select Committee, and favouring a strike.

A meeting of the postal superintending officers in London declined to accept the report which, the speakers said, united all the services in the Post Office in boiling indignation.—Reuter.

BUSINESS STOPPED AT PORT OF MANCHESTER.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Many railwaymen on the passenger staff have struck work at Birmingham; five hundred have struck in the goods sheds at Crewe, the largest in the country, and two hundred goodsmen have struck at Derby.

Business at the Port of Manchester is at a standstill, four thousand men being on strike. Attempts to arrange a conference have failed.

Tilling's omnibus service in London has completely stopped to-day, 150 'buses being withdrawn. Subsequently representatives of both sides accepted the invitation of the Board of Trade to a conference on Monday. The men employed by the London General Omnibus Company will remain at work in the meantime.

The Liverpool companies have notified the men, who struck or were suspended, that they will be taken on again if they are willing to handle the traffic which the companies are bound to convey.—Reuter.

VOLUNTEERING IN ANTRIM.

INSPECTION BY SIR EDWARD CARSON.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Sir Edward Carson, yesterday, reviewed the volunteers in various places in Antrim.

Speaking at a demonstration at Antrim Castle, presided over by the Marchioness of Londonderry, he said that the Radical press had exhibited emotion on learning that Ulster had the great General Richardson among them. He added, "But we also have promises from some of the greatest generals in the army to come over and help us to keep the old flag flying."

Mr. F. E. Smith enjoined all young men to join the movement, which Unionists in England were pledged to support.—Reuter.

LORD MURRAY'S COUP.

VALUABLE CONCESSION GAINED IN COLOMBIA.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The *Standard* says that Lord Murray, formerly the Master of Elibank, acting on behalf of Messrs. Pearson and Co., and against the keen competition of European and American firms, has obtained a forty years' concession to build railways, docks, quays, canals, telegraphs, and telephones, and search and exploit oil deposits in the Republic of Colombia.—Reuter.

RAIN IN AUSTRALIAN STATES.

BOUNTIFUL HARVESTS EXPECTED

MELBOURNE, Sept. 20.

Splendid general rains have fallen in Victoria, including Mallee, the wheat growing region, and a bountiful harvest is expected. Fine rains have also fallen in New South Wales.—Reuter.

ULSTER'S FIGHT.

BUSINESS MEN TO DECIDE ON THEIR COURSE.

DUBLIN, Sept. 20.

A great meeting of Ulster business men is being arranged for November 4, to discuss the attitude of the commercial community to the situation.—Reuter.

THE JUTE CROP.

ALARM FELT IN DUNDEE.

FINAL FORECAST IN INDIA.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The *Times* says that the position of the Dundee jute trade is regarded as serious in view of the reports of the total Indian jute crop showing a considerable deficiency compared with the demand. It is thought that a wholesale stoppage of machinery will be necessary.—Reuter.

THE INDIAN ESTIMATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

Further district jute reports have been issued. The estimated area of Mymensingh is 550,000 acres, showing an equivalent in bales of 1,860,145, being an increase of 1,02,645. For Faridpur the estimated area is 2,19,000, the equivalent in bales being 6,89,384, a decrease of 75,831. In the Chittagong Division, the Tippera district shows an estimated area sown of 2,77,925, with an equivalent in bales of 10,28,322, being an increase of 204,114. A heavy decrease is shown in the twenty-four Parganas, the figures showing 2,79,529 bales less than last year. The decrease in Nadia was 1,59,468, in Jessore 3,95,946, Khulna 1,16,790, while decrease were general in the Burdwan Division.

FINAL FORECAST.

The final jute forecast was issued to-day confirming the statement as to a decreased outturn which was published Saturday. The estimated outturn in bales for Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa and Assam makes a total of 8,751,775 bales compared with 3,842,778 bales last year, the shortage being 1,091,003 bales. The losses are mostly in Western Bengal. There is an increase in the acreage of 6·9 per cent.

FIGHTING IN ALBANIA.

SERVIA REQUESTS POWERS TO TAKE MEASURES.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The Albanian situation is now complicated by sanguinary encounters between Albanians, Servians, and Montenegrins in the North-West. Forty wounded have been taken to Belgrade. Servia is strongly reinforcing her troops, and has addressed the Powers, contending that it is their duty to prevent Albanian incursions into the new Servian territory, and urging a speedy organisation of the gendarmery to maintain order.

It is believed in Vienna that Essad Pasha, who revolted against the provisional government, is possibly intriguing against the acceptence of a foreign prince as ruler.—Reuter.

DRIFTING INTO ANARCHY,

LATER.

The new provisional government in Albania is already confronted with an insurrection, headed by Essad Pasha the defender of Scutari, and its Minister of the Interior, who is reported to have seized public funds at Durazzo, where he is establishing a government of his own.

In the meantime the Greeks and Servians declare that Albania is drifting into anarchy, and that there is no security for life or property.

The Servian Government announces that, in deference to the wishes of the Powers, Servia is withdrawing her troops from the various points assigned to Albania but warns the Powers of the probable consequences.

FRONTIER COMMISSIONS.

An Austro-Italian commission has started for Scutari to delimit the northern boundary. The Commission is escorted by one hundred Austrian troops and one hundred Italian troops. Another commission composed of representatives of the five great Powers has started for Monastir to delimit the southern frontier.—Reuter.

SHOOTING OF EX-PRESIDENT MADERO.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 19.

The tribunal, which has been investigating the shooting of ex-President Madero, finds that no punishable crime was involved.—Reuter.

£28,000,000 LOAN FOR TURKEY.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

It is stated in Constantinople that the amount of the loan provisionally arranged in Paris is twenty-eight millions sterling.—Reuter.

MR. URE'S NEW POST.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

It is reported that Mr. Ure will succeed Lord Dunedin as the Lord President of the Court of Session.—Reuter.

AMERICAN SILK TARIFFS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.

The Senate has waived the demand for specific rates for silks, and has adopted the *ad valorem* proposals of the House of Representatives with slight reductions in certain articles.—Reuter.

KING OF GREECE IN PARIS.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

King Constantine left for Paris on five days' visit to-day. M. Poincare, the French President, will entertain his Majesty at lunch to-morrow.—Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety, impossible with solid fuel.

SIR EVELYN WOOD.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT WHILE RIDING.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

While Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood was riding at Harlow, his horse took fright at a motor-van. Sir Evelyn was badly thrown and sustained concussion of the brain.—Reuter.

THE AISGIL DISASTER.

CORONER DECLINES TO ACCEPT JURY'S VERDICT.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The Coroner's jury in the inquest on those who died in the Aisgill disaster, to-day, returned a verdict, finding that the driver and fireman of the second express and the locomotive inspector at Carlisle were guilty of culpable negligence, the inspector owing to his failure to furnish an additional engine.

The Coroner dissented from this finding, saying that nothing warranted such a verdict.

The jury again retired and eventually, after retiring three times, returned a verdict of "Accidental death."—Reuter.

THE PEARL NECKLACE.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

During further proceedings in connection with the famous pearl necklace, Mr. Quadratstein, under cross-examination, admitted that he had no permanent premises but that he conducted the business of a pearl-broker in cafés.—Reuter.

INDIANS IN THE COLONIES.

MOSLEM LEAGUE AND VICEROY'S STATEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 20.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Council of the All India Moslem League:—"That the Council of the All India Moslem League places on record its gratefulness to Messrs. Syed Wazir Husan and Mohamed Ali for their recent undertaking to place fully before the authorities and public in England the views, needs, and aspirations of the Indian Mussulmans in co-operation with our London League and our friends in that country, and expresses its sincere confidence in them and in their capacity to represent the true Moslem interests, trusting that the British authorities and British public will give them a sympathetic hearing."

"That the Council of the All India Moslem League begs to convey to H. E. the Viceroy, its sincere thanks for his pronouncement on the question of the status of Indians in the British self-governing colonies, which inspires the Council with the hope that the Royal Proclamation of 1858 will eventually be upheld in this regard and that the Indian people will be conceded equal rights with the people of those colonies."

KARACHI MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

HINDUS GAIN A SEAT FROM PARSIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, September 20.

The triennial Municipal elections in Karachi, the results of which were declared to-day, have created extraordinary interest. Although a strong feeling of partizanship was naturally evidenced, admirable temper was displayed. An analysis by religion of the new council, as elected by the voters, and without regard to the nominations, which have not yet been made, shows 4 Christians, 13 Hindus, 5 Muhammadans, and 2 Parsis. Comparing the new costitution with the old elected councillors, there were hitherto 4 Christians, 12 Hindus, 5 Muhammadans, and 3 Parsis, so that as the result of the present election the Hindus gain one, the Parsis lose one, and the Muhamadans and the Christians are the same.

EMIGRATION TO MANILA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

The following resolution has been issued by the Commerce Department:—Intimation has been received from the Consul-General at Manila that Indians endeavouring to enter the United States of America after a term of residence in Manila are liable to be refused admission, and that there are no openings for Indians, to secure employment in Manila. The Governor-General in Council accordingly requests all Local Governments and Administrations to make the above intimation as widely known as possible, particularly in places from which emigration to Manila is believed to be most common. Intending emigrants should also be warned at the port of embarkation of the risks they run in proceeding to Manila.

ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, September 20.

Mr. W.P.S. Milsted, Vice-President of the Allhabad Anglo-Indian Association, has been selected to be the President of the Federal Council of the Anglo-Indian Associations of India, vice the Hon'ble Mr. Madge. Mr. Robbie will act as Secretary of the Federal Council and the Allahabad Association will be represented on it by Messrs. R.H. Niblett and O.M. Chinne. A meeting has been arranged to take place at Jhansi between the Hon'ble Mr. Abbott and Mr. Milsted, when it is understood matters affecting the community will be discussed by the two presidents.

PEOPLE'S BANK CRISIS

BOMBAY AND SIND'S INTEREST.

THE SUSPENSION OF PAYMENTS.

ESTIMATE OF LOCAL MONEY INVOLVED.

The news that the People's Bank of India had stopped payment, as reported in Saturday's *Bombay Gazette*, did not altogether come as a surprise to some people in Bombay, for the middle of last week there were certain rumours in the bazaar about the winding up of the bank, and on Thursday and Friday people rushed to the local branch in Elphinstone Circle to withdraw their amounts.

It is said that the business of the bank was more active in Northern India than on the coast. The extent to which Bombay is interested is estimated at about three and a half lakhs to four. Ahmedabad will, it is said, suffer a loss of about seven lakhs, and Surat about two and a half lakhs.

The order to stop payments was wired to the several branches of the bank on Friday, and on Saturday morning the bitter news was conveyed to the creditors of the bank by the notices put up on the closed doors.

A large number of Indians gathered in front of the Bombay branch, consternation and disappointment being marked on the faces of some of them as they read the notice. There were naturally bitter and excited comments.

AT AHMEDABAD.

Besides the Bombay creditors it is said those among the crowd included several people who had come from Ahmedabad to try to get their money from the Bombay branch, as the bank at Ahmedabad had closed its doors on Friday and the branch at Bombay was said to have been paying out.

It is said that on Thursday there were about four hundred creditors in front of the office at Ahmedabad clamouring for payment. The manager of the office wired to the Head Office at Lahore to send money, but the money did not come and the people were told by the bank officials that they could not make payment for a couple of days and were asked to wait. Meanwhile the demands for money came thick from the other branches also, and the Head Office unable to meet the demands resolved to stop payment.

The branch at Bombay was, however, paying off all the demands before it received the orders of suspension from Lahore.

The deposits received in the Bombay branch are few, but they are said to belong to poor people, ranging from even such small amounts as Rs. 5 and upwards. The trouble will, therefore, not cause much trouble in the local market.

The bank was established only a few years ago and for about two months the Hon'ble Lala Harkishan Lal, a well known barrister of Lahore, and a member of the Punjab Legislative Council, was its managing director. According to the last balance sheet the subscribed capital of the bank amounted to about Rs. 22 lakhs, but the amount paid up was only Rs. 12,48,331. The reserve funds had accumulated to Rs. 2,75,000. Fixed and savings deposits amounted to over a crore and a quarter rupees. The bank paid a dividend of 9 percent last year.

SUPPOSED CAUSES OF SUSPENSION.

The causes of the suspended payment are variously ascribed. The mania among several of the native banks to open as many branches as possible when they have not sufficient capital is said to be one of the causes of the present crisis. The People's Bank had only a paid-up capital of about twelve and a half lakhs, and yet they had about 70 branches working all over India.

Another reason given is that the deposits received at the branches were drawn by the Head Office and the money has been utilised for the financing of certain Swadeshi concerns which had recently sprung up in the Punjab and which had not been as successful as anticipated.

A third cause given for the failure is that the bank had invested its funds in several cotton securities which, owing to the rise in the price of cotton, had depreciated and could not get a ready sale.

The effect of the stoppage of payment will mostly be confined to the Punjab which is a fertile ground for the growth of provident societies, and several small banks during the last few years

KARACHI HAS ABOUT 4 LAKHS INVOLVED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Sept. 20.

The *Sind Gazette* states:—A well-informed Indian merchant of Karachi informs us that Sind is likely to be concerned to the extent of about twelve lakhs of rupees in the affairs of the People's Bank of India which has just stopped payment.

This bank had more than seventy branches in India and therefore drew deposits from a very large area. Karachi alone, it is expected, will be affected to the extent of about four lakhs, Hyderadad to the extent of four lakhs also, and Larkana, Sukkur, and Shikarpur together, to the extent of about four lakhs.

EXCITEMENT AT CAWNPORE.

CAWNPORE, Sept. 20.

Considerable excitement was caused to-day by the announcement that the local branch of the People's Bank of India, Ltd., had suspended payment this morning under instructions from their Head Office at Lahore. A large number of depositors of this city have lost money in the failure of the bank.

The police have been informed and requested to take action to prevent tampering with the books or the cash balance at the bank.

A feeling is growing that a vigorous enquiry should be instituted by Government regarding the affairs of this bank in view of the statements that have appeared in the Directors' reports and the balance sheets of the bank in the past.

LAHORE, Sept. 20.

It is understood that before the People's Bank stopped payment, the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore was approached to take over charge of the bank.

RUSH ON LAHORE BANKS.

LAHORE, Sept. 20.

There was a tremendous rush to-day on the Punjab National Bank, the Punjab Co-operative Bank and the Lahore Bank, the three oldest and principal indigenous banks in the city. There will be a meeting of the directors and managers of all the Indian banks to-morrow to devise measures for meeting the crisis. Some people are also arranging a public meeting with a view to allay public excitement.

SWADESHI CONCERNS AFFECTED.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

By closing the door of the Calcutta Branch of the People's Bank of India, quite a large number of Bengalees will suffer as it was a popular bank among middle-class Indians. Most of the swadeshi concerns in Bengal had transactions with the People's Bank, and its failure is likely to affect some of them.

AT ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 21.

The branch of the People's Bank in Bank Road, Allahabad, has stopped payment.

AMRITSAR BANK STOPS PAYMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Sept. 20.

The Amritsar Bank, Limited, has stopped payment from to-day. A notice to that effect which has been issued by the bank, announces that an extraordinary meeting of shareholders is to be held on October 1 to consider the question of liquidation and the appointment of liquidators.

THE RAILWAY SOCIETY CASE.

FERMIER CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Sept. 20.

This morning before Mr. W. S. Marshall, at the Town Police Court, Mr. K. U. Shama Rai, on behalf of Mr. H. T. Engleken, travelling secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, filed a complaint against Mr. Fermier, late of the Perambore Workshops, in charge of H. E. the Governor's saloon, charging him with the offence of forgery, and using as genuine a forged document in connection with receipts alleged to have been signed by Mr. Engleken regarding certain amounts collected by Fermier from members of the A. S. R. S. at the workshops. These sums were said to have been paid to Engleken and the receipts in question were produced by Fermier at the enquiry into the charge against Engleken.

Mr. Shama Rao prayed that the complaint be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Northern Range, for investigation.

His Worship accordingly, forwarded the complaint for investigation, the charge sheet to be put up if a prima facie case is made out.

MURDERER CONVICTED.

EIGHT OTHERS TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Sept. 20.

Yesterday, Mr. Murphy, District Judge of Sukkur, delivered judgment in the case of murder in which nine Mahomedans of the Tart tribe were charged with having killed their Sardar while asleep, owing to his having given evidence against them in a budmash case. The judge, agreeing with the assessors, foundone of the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to undergo the extreme penalty of the law, and disagreeing with the assessors, found the remaining eight guilty of abetment of murder and sentenced them all to transportation for life.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

LINK ON THE PAMIRS COMPLETED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 21.

The Survey of India detachment under Lieutenan K. Mason, Royal Engineers, which has been conducting the Indian triangulation with that of Russia on the Pamirs in Chinese territory, has completed the link successfully and is on its way back to India. A valuable collection of zoological specimens has been made by Captain R. W. G. Hingston and photographic material, on which to base a small scale map, botanical specimens, and observations of zoological and meteorological interest has also been collected. It is understood that Colonel Tchiskine, a Russian surveyor, has completed the work on the Russian side.

FIGHT BETWEEN VILLAGERS AND POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

A serious fight between the police and the villagers is reported from Barisal. Sub-Inspector Balitchandra Chakrabarty of Wagerpur police station went to execute a search warrant on one Gopal Chandra Dhupi of Kesbhakathi, a village within his jurisdiction. Gopal and three others attacked the sub-inspector and two constables with deadly weapons. The sub-inspector first aimed a shot at Gopal below the knee but missed, whereupon Gopal wounded the sub-inspector with a sharp pointed instrument and seriously wounded the constables. The sub-inspector shot Gopal. One constable's condition is precarious.

THE *Pioneer's* London correspondent cables:—"Major James Alban Wilson has been gazetted a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in recognition of his able conduct in the recent operations in Naga Hills.

TRAIN MURDER.

ACCUSED'S ATTEMPT TO BREAK PRISON.

HOW HE CAME TO BE ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 20.

The hearing of the case against Sukhu Moch, for the murder of Miss Murphy, a European passenger, on the train between Lucknow and Gorakhpur, commenced at Basti yesterday before the magistrate, Mr. W. R. Cotton. The accused was undefended.

Mr. Lyons, uncle of Miss Murphy, stated that he was informed at 2 a.m. of the murder from Gonda. He proceeded there, and en route identified the property of the deceased, recovered between Gaur and Babhnan. He identified the bangle, which was cut in four pieces, and also the body at Gonda, where the post-mortem was held. The body was taken back to Gorakhpur for burial.

Mr. Lyons' ayah, the second witness, identified some property and the silver bangle, which was recovered from Sukhu seven hours after the murder.

Roberts, the guard of the train, said he discovered the murder at Babhnan, and brought it to the notice of the assistant station-master, who informed the authorities. The witness saw the offside door of the carriage open and the basket gone from the seat, and this led him to suspect that something was wrong. He opened the door, and on entering the compartment he found a girl murdered.

Dr. Mookerji, Civil Surgeon of Gonda, deposed to having made the post-mortem examination. There had been no attempt at outrage. The deceased must have been murdered while sleeping with a heavy large instrument like a kukri. The injuries could not have been inflicted while she was standing.

THE GIRL'S PROPERTY.

Mr. Gregory, Permanent Way Inspector, Mankapur, stated that he was put on special duty to search for Miss Murpy's effects. He trollied from Gaur to Babhnan and found an album, a trigonometry book, a koorta, an autograph book, a birthday book, a 3rd class ticket, a lady's comb and a glove-stretcher. All the articles were found on the north side of track, corresponding to the offside of a train going from Gaur to Babhnan.

Mr. Samson Burke, assistant station-master, Gonda, said that when the train arrived he opened the second-class carriage and viewed the body. He found all the venetian blinds, except one on the off-side, were down. Miss Murphy's body was on the transverse seat with the head towards the south. The body was on the back. She did not appear to have struggled. The throat was cut in several places and there were also cuts on the wrist and the arms. He closed the carriage and ordered the train to be searched. He found a gentleman's tweed cap in the next compartment, which was a 1st class. In a 3rd class bogie, the second carriage from the scene of the murder, was a bundle of clothes wrapped in a rug. He opened the bundle and found, besides feminine clothing, a wet kukrie, a damp dhotie, a native-made child's shoe, and a full box of matches. The bogie first class had not continuous footboards, nor had the dining car. All the rest had except perhaps the brake-van. The cap was found in a rack in the first class carriage near the door on the north side. He saw a footprint in the compartment where the murder was committed as of a heelless shoe.

ACCUSED IN JAIL.

Dr. Jainsch, Civil Surgeon, stated that he examined the accused after midday on Sept. 4 in jail. He found the accused had injuries as from lathi blows. Sukhu and his family were concerned in a free fight at Gorakhpur about Aug. 25. The injuries were over a week old, but there were two fresh abrasions on the left foot as if it had been scraped on a rough surface Witness considered the accused very excited. When examined his mental condition was normal, but he was very excitable Once in jail he climbed up a tree to attempt to escape. The warder discovered him by the clank of fetters The man pretended to be insane and stated he did not know how he got up the tree. Since then he had been in leg irons.

Gopal Dass, a constable, stated that he was on duty when the No. 1 up train passed Basti on Sept. 3 at about 9 p.m. He was in uniform. The accused was observed on the platform coming from the train. The accused asked where cigarettes could be purchased, and the witness directed him. In the morning when searching the dining-car attached to the No. 2 down train the accused who was outside the car said: "What are you searching there for? The Guard has murdered Miss Sahib." The constable came out of car caught the accused's wrist and said: "Tell me the true facts." The accused said excitedly "Don't catch me, don't catch me. The Guard has murdered the girl" The constable asked how he knew that and the accused replied: "I have watched the 'tamasha' from Gorakhpur. I had a ticket for Basti, but went on interested in watching the guard. The guard, after committing the murder had brought the bundle to his third-class compartment." He (the accused) thought the guard wished to implicate him falsely and jumped out of the train and returned by the next train. The accused further stated that he did not know the guard before.

The constable suspecting the accused searched him, and found four pieces of a broken silver bangle tied up in a dhotie. He also had on him one rupee nine pies in cash. The accused said he had kept the bangle for purposes of identification.

Evidence was also given that Miss Murphy was the only European in the train. She was seen reading, all the windows were down and the lights lit.

The hearing was adjourned.

NEW TURKISH CONSUL.

Halal Halid Bey, the new Consul-General for Turkey, is expected by the mail steamer "India" at 8 a.m. on the 28th instant.

IT is stated that in Afghanistan a few small consignments of rifles have been received from Basra by way of Persia.

THE CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

SCHEME TO EXTEND EDUCATION.

THE MOVEMENT IN RELATION TO MILL-HANDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, Sept. 19.

This morning the provincial conference of Co-operative Credit Societies met again in the Council Hall at 10 o'clock. At its previous meeting the Conference broke up into sub-committees whose duty it was to draw resolutions embodying the views and suggestions contained in the papers presented to the Conference. Six such sub-committees were formed and their views were embodied in the form of reports which formed the basis of discussion at to-day's meeting. The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb again presided and among others present were Mr. Pattani, Hon. Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Mr. Smart, I. C. S., Actng Director of Agriculture, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Rodda and about 150 delegates from the districts. The president briefly opened the proceedings, expressing His Excellency's regret at being unable to be present.

The first resolution approved of the principle underlying a paper placed before the Conference by Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, entitled "Education as the first condition of co-operation" and recommended that the central and district banks and unions should try in their own sphere to induce co-operative societies, to insist on their respective members sending their children of school-going age (7 to 12 years) to school, provided there were facilities in the locality.

After summarising the main points of the paper Sir Vithaldas ended with a suggestion that where the new district societies were in a position to draw moneyfrom theCentralBank they should insist on the people sending their children to school.

This gave rise to some discussion, several delegates proposing that no compulsion be exercised, and some like, Mr. Purshotam Thukerdas, proposing that such societies as sent their children to school be allowed a certain allowance in the shape of lower rate of interest. The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb at the end of further discussion said that there was an amendment to substitute the word "persuade" for "insist." Personally he was in favour of compulsion being used.

The amendment was then passed unanimously.

Mr. Harlekar, chairman of the Southern Co-operative Credit Society, briefly introduced his paper on "The Secretary and his Remuneration."

Mr. Ewbank said that if men intended for such posts were sent to the Central Society's office they could receive training in co-operative methods and accounts.

NURSING SOCIETIES.

"A Co-operative Housing Association" was the next subject to be taken up. Mr. B. W. Kissan, Chairman of the Sub-Committee, read a paper on the subject and suggested that committee be formed for the purpose of starting societies in districts.

Mr. Ewbank accepted the suggestion and proposed a committee including the Hon Sir. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Mr. S. S. Talmaki, Mr. N. M. Joshi, the Hon Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta, and two others, which was unanimously adopted.

The report of the sub-committee on co-operation among mill-hands was adopted. It recommended the following resolution:—"The sub-committee recognizes the necessity of spreading the principles of the co-operative movement among the employees of the mill industry, and approves of the definite proposals made by Mr. Devadhar in his paper on this subject as amended. The sub-committee trusts that the mill-owners and the advocates of co-operation in Bombay and elsewhere, who have already expressed their approval of this scheme, will form themselves into a board to take the necessary steps to promote co-operation among this class."

Mr. G. K. Devadhar said it was a matter of satisfaction that the subject of the unsatisfactory condition of the mill-hands was receiving greatest attention at the hands of those to whose care they had come to be entrusted, and that the bulk of the mill-owners was now roused to the consciousness that there was something wrong in the condition of the mill-labourers which deserved to be righted as early as possible.

THE LABOURRING CLASSES.

"It might be asked," said Mr. Devadhar, "are the mill-hands, who are a steadily growing class in this country among the labouring population, a fit object for co-operative movement both on account of their habits and their economic position? My firm answer to this question is in the affirmative. In my opinion, the condition of our labouring classes does not materially differ from the condition of our agriculturists. These tally in their main features, and a detailed examination of these will show that if co-operation could be successfully launched in mitigating the miseries of the agriculturists, there is no reason why our labouring classes should not be made to reap the benefits of co-operation if its man-making principles be made applicable to their daily life."

INFORMATION OF 100 MILL-HANDS.

But the Indian mill-hand, hemmed in on all sides by the above mentioned disqualifications, entertains no ambition of getting his position bettered, and he more or less resigns himself to his lot. But my belief is that if we gradually take them in hand the work of helping them out of their present economic depression is sure to yield good fruit. I tried to collect detailed information of 100 mill-hands working in four mills in Bombay situated in two localities distinct from each other, viz. Chinchpokli and Tardeo, and the following summary will be found interesting. The average age of a mill-hand is 32.26; 80 of these have come from the Konkan districts, whereas the remaining 20 hailed from the Deccan districts. The average period of his stay in Bombay is 17.37 years; and during this period they have changed their service

only 2.37 times; but 37 men have stuck to their first service, 41 changed it owing to low pay, and 22 had to change owing to sickness. Out of these 100 mill-hands, 67 are unable to read and write, 8 can only sign their names, but the remaining 25 can both read and write well. Owing to several causes mill-hands shift their lodgings and every man changes it on an average 2.46 times during the period of 17 years' stay. But there is a large number among them that stick to one service and one abode.

"The monthly earnings of these 100 men show an average of Rs. 20·17, while the monthly average expenditure of a mill-hand's family is Rs. 20·31. The members of some mill-hands' families work in the mills. Out of 100 mill-hands' families only 49 families have additional income, which works an average of Rs. 15 a month. Out of this number, 35 mill-hands go to their native place for one month every year; 13 persons go for one month in two years; 14 of them spend a month at their native place in three years; 6 persons go for one month in four years; three persons leave Bombay for one month in five years; while the remaining 29 scarcely go or do not go out of Bombay at all. A mill-hand has an average of 3.77 persons in his family. Out of 100 mill-hands 45 are total abstainers, 23 drink occasionally, while the remaining 32 are confirmed drunkards. Out of these 100 mill-hands 25 persons have no debts; but the remaining 75 have borrowed to the extent of Rs. 7,827, or an average of Rs. 104 per mill-hand. This amount of Rs. 7827 has been borrowed for various purposes—Rs. 1,337 for the maintenance of the family; Rs. 3,795 for marriages; Rs. 120 for agricultural purposes; Rs. 1,200 for paying off ancestral debts; Rs. 1,250 were borrowed during the period of sickness or for funeral expenses or for performing the last rites of the deceased relations, and only Rs. 125 were borrowed for litigation.

Mr. Devdhar, after outlining the operations of four mill-hand societies in Bombay, proceeded to outline his proposals for the formation of Co-operative Credit Societies for mill-hands. They are that—

SCHEME FOR MILL-HANDS.

A mill should be selected in which will be found a large number of needy mill-hands who are sick of being indebted and some of whom are able to read and write.

Mill-owners should find out a few volunteers who would assist them in delivering about half a dozen lectures and lantern shows on the movement of co-operation, its progress in the West and in India, and its possibilities for the poor mill-hands. They should also explain the bye-laws and the working of such a society.

When a dozen mill-hands intelligently agree to form such a society, it should be started preferably in a mill.

Its affairs should be managed by a Managing Committee of its own members with certain limitations.

There should be a Board of supervisors to guide, to supervise, and control the transactions of the Managing Committee of the society in respect of loans from outsiders and to members. The Board should consist of five persons; one of them should be the mill agent, the other should either be the Manager or the Head Jobber, the third should be a Pleader, the fourth should be an Accountant, and the fifth should be a preacher of co-operation.

As far as possible, the society should not be considered a part of the mill-machinery but its useful adjunct so as secure the greatest educational effect.

Membership ought not to be made compulsory, but members should be attracted after careful selection by preaching, moral persuasion, and the example of their fellow-workers. Women should be included among members.

A LIMITED LIABILITY SOCIETY.

It should be a limited liability society in order to secure greater and more direct financial interest of the mill-hands concerned.

There should be a proportionate liability extending over two years.

The capital should be raised partly by the shares of members to be paid in small monthly instalments, partly by the fixed deposits from those members who are betttr off, partly by the compulsory small savings of members provided for in the by-laws after the share money has been paid, and partly by proportionate loans or deposits from the mill-owners and lastly by donations.

Outside loans should as a rule bear half the rate of interest charged to members on loans made by the society to them.

There should be two classes of loans; short term loans for ordinary needs, and long term loans for redeeming lands or liquidating old debts. In addition to the usual procedure of taking two sureties there should be collateral security on long term loans.

The next step to this should be a Co-operative Store, first to deal in few articles to be worked on the principles of the Rochdale Pioneers. Profits should be converted into shares.

Further step should be a Co-operative hotel or a refreshment room.

The last step should be co-operative Insurance.

The Central Committee formed to guide the policy of such work should engage two paid servants to daily keep themselves in touch with the working of the societes by visiting the Secretary, by attending their meetings, by inspecting the accounts and by advising the committee.

Government inspection and audit should be quarterly.

In the beginning Government should give some loan for over a period of five years at a moderate rate of interest.

Mr. Devdhar also read a number of messages he had read from prominent men promising to co-operate with him.

The Report of the sub-committee on common defects of co-operative societies which was embodied in a resolution was introduced by Mr. M. B. Nanavati. The resolution ran as follows:—

This sub-committee, after due consideration of two papers submitted on the defects of the working of co-operative societies, recommends that while proceeding cautiously in the organisation of societies, the following measures may be adopted as far as possible (a) the organisation of taluka conferences; (b) the formation of taluka unions for supervision; (c) the appointment of honorary organizers for each taluka; (d) two or more audits in a year in the case of weak societies.

RECOMMENDATIONS MODIFIED.

Sir Richard Lamb, in summing up the discussion, said that the volume of opinion was in favour of the resolution, and he proposed that it be accepted as slightly modified. This was done and the conference proceeded to deal with the desirability of exempting district banks from section 5 (b) of Act 2 of 1912, on which the sub-committee had made the following recommendation:—That this Conference is of opinion that the restriction placed on Government officers under rule 9 of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules in regard to the purchase of shares and the placing of deposits with the Bombay Central and District Co-operative Banks and Unions be removed, but that they may not be permitted to work as members of managing committees if Government so desire; that this Conference is of opinion that Government may be pleased to exercise their powers under section 46 of the Act 2 of 1912 and authorise the District Co-operative Banks and Unions to sell shares to one individual up to a limit of Rs. 10,000; that this Conference is of opinion that Government may be pleased to remind Government officers of the instructions issued in Government resolution No. 2302, dated the 11th March, 1910, and to give practical effects to them.

Mr. Joglekar proposed that para. 3 of the recommendations of the sub-committee be withdrawn and that the limit of Rs. 10,000 in para 2 be reduced to Rs. 3,000. The result of the discussion, the president said, was that the Conference wished that recommendations Nos. 1 and 3 be cancelled and that No. 2 be adopted as amended. This was unanimously accepted.

The last item on the agenda to be discussed by the Conference was the paper related to Co-operative Societies as Village Sanitation, presented by the Hon. Mr. Rodda.

Mr. Garud opposed the resolution on the ground that co-operative societies were not philanthropic societies as their object was to benefit their members economically.

After some further discussion it was decided that the powers of the police patel should not be extended to co-operative credit societies.

Mr. Chitale's paper on the growth of rural co-operation was then presented and the Conference concluded its sittings.

FEMALE MEDICAL AID.

ANNUAL SUBVENTION OF 1 1-2 LAKHS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

The following note is issued from the office of the Central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund in Simla:—

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge of Penshurst, Lady President of the National Association for Providing Female Medical Aid to the Women of India, has much pleasure in announcing that the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the formation of a Women's Medical Service for India and that he has also approved of a recurring annual grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,50,000 being made towards the Service from the Imperial revenues. This service will consist of about twenty five ladies who will be recruited partly by careful selection from lady doctors already serving under the Fund and also from independent medical women working either in India or in England. These lady doctors will receive their pay from the National Association and will be appointed and posted by the Central Committee for service in the various provinces. A provident fund will be established for their benefit and their leave and travelling rules are being drawn up. The actual condition under which they will be employed are now being settled in communication with the provincial branches of the Dufferin Fund. Meanwhile medical women already serving in the provinces who desire to join the service should submit their applications through their provincial branches to the Central Committee.

AN EXTENSION OF DUFFERIN FUND.

Her Excellency the Lady President desires it to be understood that this service is an extension and development of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund and that it will be introduced on as early a date as possible. There have been many financial, administrative, and political reasons which have prevented the organisation of a State service, but it is hoped that the inauguration of this "Women's Medical Service for India" which the Central Committee has strongly urged upon the Government during the past two years, will materially improve the pay and status of many lady doctors now working in India. The Dufferin Fund, which is rapidly approaching its thirtieth year of existence, has already rendered valuable assistance to millions of suffering women and children in this country and Lady Hardinge rejoices that it has fallen to her lot as Lady President of the Association to announce the Secretary of State's approval to a scheme which the committee hopes will meet with the general approbation of many medical women who have rendered such excellent and unselfish work in ameliorating the condition of the women of India. At the same time, Her Excellency desires to say she is deeply interested in the continuous expansion and development of this great work of mercy and benevolence with which the name of her predecessor, Lady Dufferin, is associated, and she earnestly hopes that the thousands of charitable men and women in this country will remember the merits of the Association and that the continuance of its useful work depends upon their sympathy, charity and support."

INDIAN OPIUM AT SHANGHAI

BIG SALES AND VERY HIGH PRICES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 20.

Since the suppression of the rebellion, China, writes the *Pioneer*, sales of accumulated stocks of opium at Shanghai and Hongkong have been very active, as was indeed expected. Extraordinary prices, too, have been obtained for Bengal opium at Shanghai, the unprecedented figure of Rs. 7,000 per chest having been reached.

ALL QUIET IN DIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 20.

The Frontier correspondent of the *Pioneer* states that all remains quiet in Dir, the pretender Mian Gul Jan having taken refuge in one of the levy posts on the road to Chakdarrah.

Troops moving in the annual relief to Chitral will be accompanied on their march by the eldest son of the Nawab of Dir.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TAYLOR STATUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The *Pioneer* of September 14 has the following trenchant paragraph on its front page:—

'The statue of Sir Alexander Taylor which is to be erected at Delhi is now nearly finished, and should be ready for shipment to India early next year. The estimated cost, now pretty accurately known, is nearly £1,000 and towards this £700 has been collected or promised. "We regret to state, however, that the subscriptions from India already sent in amount to only £42, and this in spite of a circular letter sent to all units in the army, to many civilian officers and to public associations." The fund must be raised to £1,000 within the next few weeks, as otherwise petty economies will have to be exercised with the result of possibly spoiling the memorial as a whole."

The expression "In spite of a circular letter, etc," rather draws the inference that there has been disobedience of orders in the matter. Of course, it is well known to all that the wish expressed of a King represents a command—hence the wish of a Viceroy is regarded in a similar light. In the army naturally the wish of its chief is usually followed by compliance to the desire expressed. In fact, generally speaking, the wish expressed of a superior officer is submited to by all subordinates with a ready compliance.

But in explaining to the editor of the *Pioneer* in public print the probable reason why subscriptions from India have been so meagre from both civil and military officers towards the statue of a by-gone hero, I am certain I am but expressing the real and honest opinion of every one of these officers that there has been too much begging of late.

As numerous appeals for money for this or that fund, hospital, statue, school, rejoicing, institute, charity, etc., arrive by post and are consigned to the waste paper basket, the invariable remark is "Yes, if they would only increase my pay, I might be able to do something for them." The truth is, Europeans in India are very very hard up, trying to maintain an up-to date position on the pay and emoluments of a century ago. The cry in Simla of the young women this year has been the dearth of men—that is young men. One young lady put it tersely when she said she did not want to dance everlasting with "P A"—or men old enough to aspire to that post—contemporaries of "M A." A young officer, lately returned from Simla, says begging is now a High Art in the hill capital of India. Every lady has been meshed in as a collecting agent, and has to collect money for every imaginable object possible. Life is not safe there from begging females, who take no denial and have no bowels of mercy for anything clothed in trousers. The free masonry of the petticoat protects them from each other. The credit for all sums so collected redounds on the august heads of the big-wigs of Simla—who generously lend their names and titles for the nomenclature of the funds but usually put down inordinately small sums in cash for their pet objects.

And so the young man, forewarned by other young men, turns to Kashmir and other stations where life can be enjoyed pleasantly in preference to facing beggary in Simla. A brother officer lately talking to a venerable old Belooch Sirdar was astonished to hear the old man say "Well Saheb, I cannot understand why, but it is extraordinary how the taxes are increasing nowadays."

As the brother officer understood Lloyd Georgian methods of finance had only affected Great Britain as yet—and not India, in some surprise he questioned the Sirdar for an explanation.

"Oh Saheb," replied the old man, "of course we all understand we must pay taxes in order to obtain good government, but lately they have increased tremendously."

"Such as?" queried the officer.

"Oh such as a tax for a hospital, a statue, a new school, the marriage of an A. G. G's daughter, a royal order to feed all the children in our district irrespective of clan, creed, or caste, and many such like new taxes.

This genuinely expressed opinion of a most venerable and loyal old Sirdar shows that the shoe pinches other toes, than those of civil and miltary officers in India and that the weight of miscellaneous begging by those in high places is a burden on the land.

Surely if Government authorities consider a memorial or statue—for so long forgotten—is necessary to the memory of a bygone hero, they should supply the cost from their own pockets and not from those of the subordinates on smaller pay than themselves. If this fund has been started by relations or admirers of the hero, or even by a friend of the sculptor, surely the correct thing to have done would be to cut your coat according to your cloth, and not run into public print through an officially inspired newspaper denouncing the meanness of the civil and military public, or imply disobedience to the wish expressed.

To place the order for £1,000 statue, before the money is collected seems hardly business. To say the "fund *must* be raised to £1,000 in the next few weeks" is rather dictatorial. If it must be, it must be, is truely oriental—but why should not the originators of the idea subscribe the balance among themselves instead of abusing a long suffering public—and so by allowing others to practise the petty economies which have now become an integral portion of Indian life for the European, themselves nobly save the situation and prevent the memorial being spoiled as a whole, by subscribing the petty sum of £300 among themselves.

JUSTICE.

MOSLEM GRATITUDE TO THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Sept. 20.

It was resolved at a meeting of the Mahomedans of Delhi to thank H. E. the Viceroy heartily for his speech, at the last Council meeting, on the Balkan and Persian affairs. They appreciate his sympathy and valuable advice, and assure him of their loyalty. They are fully aware of the British Minister's difficulties, but still they expected that out of regard to their religious susceptibilities, England would be the last Power to destroy or help in the weakening the Mahomedan Powers. The British attitude in not coercing Turkey to leave Adrianople is much admired.

Regarding the Cownpore mosque affair they most respectfully request H. E. the Viceroy to appoint a mixed, independent commission for inquiry and report on that unfortunate affair, whatever may be the result of the painful judicial proceedings.

EN PASSANT.

Probably the majority of English people in India would, in their heart of hearts, if not openly, deprecate the visit of Miss Maud Allan, as an exponent of the dancing and gesture studies for which she has become famed, as another peg in the coffin of the reputation of the white man in India as the ostensible model of propriety. I have not seen this lady, and my conception of her achievements may be comparatively faulty when reflection turns to the numerous signs of immodesty in the present day type of women's attire in public places, and to the vulgarity of a large proportion of the so-called dancing in variety entertainments to which little or no objection is raised in the public press. Hence Facilis descensus Averni. There is not much left to shock the susceptibilities on the one side, or to cause wonderment on the other. Miss Maud Allan's historic dance passed the censor, and therefore possesses the Hall mark of toleration. Since the majority of things English pose as objects of imitative worth the "ne plus ultra" in other directions, it might seem inconsistant to single out this particular item of public delectation as demoralising to the rank and file of Indian audiences. The time has long since passed when restraint could have served an useful purpose in the white man's behaviour towards his Aryan fellow subject, hence resource to this argument as barrier to the coming of the lady named is weak to a degree. It is difficult to advance any other deterrent that could be used as a handle by the authorities short of "zoolum," which may or may not be deemed justifiable. It is not proposed to introduce the show at a Cinematograph entertainment with popular prices to appeal to the million, but at a Theatre where rates ordinarily keep away the class of people who might go away with a distorted impression of the morals of the European. The doubling of rates of admission might further restrict audiences to the class who are case hardened in these matters. The outburst of opposition to the proposed visit is hyperhysterical, while the attempt to bolster up the show by the claim seriously advanced by an interested party in the columns of the Press, that it falls within the category of the exclusively artistic is just about as reasonable as was the old time bracketing together of the Church and Stage as parallel moral educators.

A few weeks ago brief reference was made to the question of Censorship of the Cinematograph shows in Bombay. It was opened, with some reservation, by the writer, that no real need had apparently been shown for such precaution. But it would seem there is a danger of objectionable films slipping in for one night representation at any time. One produced on a Saturday night at one of the local shows a short time ago was grossly vulgar, and no Manager with any regard to decency, as the respectable European family knows this quality, should have passed it. The objectionable incident in the picture in question created uproarious mirth, chiefly among the Indian element of the audience, and the film might through this alone have proved something of a draw. But it was happily withdrawn. One is inclined to agree with a correspondent in a local paper about the time referred to above that no ordinary man single-handed could be expected to see and pass all the films that are shewn in the Bombay picture theatres about twelve in number at the present time but it might be possible to arrange for surveillance if deemed necessary (and the incident mentioned would seem to establish claim to some supervision) in other directions. There are numerous gentlemen writing "J.P" after their names, Honorary Magistrates, and the like, who might be called upon for help in matters of this description in the interests of public morality.

The recent horrible train murder will, it may be hoped, rouse the authorities to devise once and for all some means of security for women travelling alone. What was done as a result of previous assaults in Railway carriages amounted to removal of foot-boards and the attachment of fastenings to windows and doors of compartments, in the latter connection, a precaution entailing much inconvenience (even when such appurtenances worked, which they frequently would not do without much straining) for few people care to travel where air is excluded, which fall short of what might be arranged to obviate risks. It is not for an obscure scribe to venture to dictate to the Autotracy of our Indian Railway systems which, as the traveller comes to realise, is fairly in the ascendant, but it might be suggested that a corridor "bogie" having first and second class accomodation for ladies with the Guard's van attached should be a part of every passenger train. Then instead of the present "venetian" windows, a barred frame to be raised and lowered at will could be made. This would prevent entrance through windows and at the same time admit of the full benefit of ventilation.

The rolling stock of many of our Indian railways is by no means up to the mark, and where there is pretension to good appointments effect is defeated by laxity in the carriage-examining staff. This latter defect is particularly noticeable in the slower trains which must of course be utilised by the more constant type of traveller who finds there in a continuous subject for criticism. Even the first class accommodation is no exception, indeed a traveller who frequents this class might well wonder at times why he pays double the amount of the next higher seeing that no improved conditions obtain in the maintenance of cleanliness and comfort. And, where waiting rooms are concerned, the larger paying traveller is at a decided disadvantage for no sytem exists at stations, where first and second class accommodation in this respect is provided, to reserve the convenience to the man who is legitimately entitled to it. At Poona, one of the most important towns in India, the waiting room arrangements are reprehensible. What is termed the "Gentlemen's accommodation in this respect would appear to be the sleeping place of all sorts and conditions of folk at times. Without suggesting the invidious to any prominent extent a better appointed place might be arranged where travellers by the late trains who pay for the higher accommodation therein could rest for the hour or two intervening dining and departing time. As regards the refreshment arrangements at this station one would have to be fairly generous to dub them worthy of the 'town, or even of the Cateres. While on the subject one might consistently enquire why an important place like Sholapur should be utterly neglected in the matter of a refreshment room. It is presumed the powers that be will meet this by referring to the two next important stopping stations on either side, where such conveniences are provided, as adequate substitutes. But the traveller, who, perhaps in five cases out of six, has too cool his heels just about teatime for a late arriving express or mail train, and then wait another hour and a half (where the latter is considered) before he can get even a cup of tea, becomes anything but reconciled to such an argument. Lately some improvement has been effected with regard to the up Madras mail which has a dining car attached at Khurdawadi thus obivating the chance of a ten to eleven o'clock dinner at Dhond, in the event of this train running late, by no means a rare occurrence, as already inferred. One must admit of course that difficulties of no mean nature crop up on all sides with regard to the refreshment systems on all lines, and it is questionable if in the long run the maintenance of cars especially for this purpose is worth the trouble from a financial point of view. There is however no happy medium in the resourse of the ordinary caterer in charge of either room or car. It is either "Out Caesar aut nullus,"—the elaborate meal of several courses or a resort to tea and toast. If one asks for a plate of soup out of the recognised routine, he is met with a look that might suggest that he is estimated as eccentric to a degree, if not, indeed, a harmless lunatic. The Anglo-Indian of the normal type has a peculiar prefilection to a cup of soup, but don't mention it where refreshment rooms and cars on this side of India are concerned! it has long since been a recognised impossibility, although an eminently easy and economical viand to prepare. One might extend the application to the majority of cooks on this side of India. I have dined in the majority of Hotels and restaurants in Bombay and have only realised the taste of the real essence at one solitary place of refreshment, which, for these presents, must of course be nameless. But the menials mentioned must be fed, of course; so as a rule, one gets the result of a brisk canter of the meat, or the fowl, through that water rather than that of the continuous siesta of these materials at an even temperature.

One has to be something of an ultra-enthusiast for "soccer" to linger through the present series of matches of the Harwood League. Public interest has distinctly waned, and the runners of this show would be wise if, during next season, they gauged the quality of the various teams by just a single but between the several organisations, and occasionally, say Saturdays, arranged for special matches in which teams from near places might be invited to join, reasonable expenses being allowed them from the funds, or gate money, should they need such inducement. There is no doubt that Civilian teams need greater encouragement and a Poona combination of this class might under some arrangement enter the lists even if no other station could join. It is now generally recognised that first class "soccer" is exclusively the field of Military teams. Individually there is equal talent among Civilians but training and combination fails them in a tight match.

What a pity it is that our local Schools, having Anglo-Indian boys, entirely neglect "rugger"! The result is that only one local team can be raised to keep this grand old English game going. But the mere expression of regret is valueless without the suggestion of a remedy. And here it is. A sporting gentleman of my acquaintance will start a subscription with a substantial sum for the purchase of a trophy to be held by the school that has the best aggregate in several form of sport (in which rifle practice drill, and "rugger" will be compulsory). As the schools referred to have Cadet companies attached to them the inclusion of a competition to bring out the qualities of their military training will add distinct usefulness to the more sporting element. The Commandants of the companies named might make a note of this suggesion and send any ideas they have (should they feel disposed to entertain the offer) to the care of the "Gazette." When it is mentioned that one has a grand precedent in the up-keep of "rugger" by several schools in Calcutta no apology is needed in the attempted introduction of the scheme, roughly brought forward herein, for Bombay. In the other line mooted the Cadets of Calcutta have distinct encouragement by the yearly trophy awarded by the Governor of Bengal for the company showing the most perfect drill. To such perfection had these boys' training advanced, in the writer's time, that judges, (Military men,) found the greatest difficulty in finding any variation upon which points could be reasonably deducted. Those who have the welfare of Cadet volunteering at heart might reasonably hope for similar zeal and perfection in companies of this class in Bombay. But with the fetish of "boy scouts" in the ascendancy the "divided duty" has become apparent, and we see parading about in the free and easy costume of the new organisation many a lad who should be shouldering his rifle for the substantial defence of the Empire.

LE TATILLON.

OPIUM SALES IN 1914.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

It has been settled that 13,200 chests of uncertified opium will be offered for sale during 1914.

Admiral Pearse, Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron, left yesterday noon, with a party for a visit to Mandalay and Maymyo.

MAJOR C. E. Luard, Political Department, proceeds on long leave next week. While at home, he will arrange for the publication of an historical record of the Imperial visit to India.

THE Maharaj Rana of Dholpur will be invested with full ruling powers on October 9. The Hon. Sir Elliot Colvin will perform the ceremony on behalf of the Viceroy.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Regulations respecting examination of candidates for the Indian Civil Service to be held in August, 1914, are published in the "Gazette of India."

The Punjab Government has forfeited the security deposited by "Rifa-1-Am" Press, Lahore, which prints the Mahomedan newspaper, *Paighame-Saulah*, for publishing an article in that paper held to be objectionable. A security of Rs. 1,000 has also been demanded from and deposited by the Arya Musafir Press of Jullunder.

The Madras Government have issued orders impressing upon District Magistates that a Magisterial inquiry, open to the public and the Press, should ordinarily be held into every important railway accident, such as a collision or the derailment of a running train, which has resulted in loss of life, the result of such inquiry being reported in accordance with Rule 21 of the Rules. When a District Magistrate decides that such an inquiry is not necessary, he must record the reasons for his decision. The Government further direct that the District Magistrate, or a First Class Magistrate, shall invariably attend the joint inquiry held under Rule 4 (1).

There was an exciting scene in Hongkong harbour on the night of August 13. The German steamer 'Tsing, tau' had brought an elephant from Siam which had to be transhipped into the "Iyo Maru" for Japan, the elephant being intended for the Zoological Garden at Kyoto. As the "Tsingtau" was lying in the stream and the "Iyo Maru" at the wharves, the elephant had to be transhipped on a lighter. After a great deal of difficulty the elephant was got out of the "Tsingtau," but no sooner was it on the lighter than it majestically stepped over the side, plunging deeply into the water. The sudden immersion put the elephant in a great rage. It was able to swim, however, but was rescued with difficulty.

For a long time past the question of the supply of sleepers for Indian Railways has been under consideration in this country, and the question has not infrequently been raised as to why the Forest Department in India has not met the demand for sleepers by Indian Railways to a much greater extent than has hitherto been the case. We understand says the "Civil and Military Gazette" that the Forest Department has now arranged with the Railway Board to supply for three years 3½ lakhs of antiseptically treated sleepers of "chir (pinus long folia)" from the forests of the United Provinces. This arrangement should be alike satisfactory to the Forest Department and to the Railway Board, and we understand that the supply of sleepers of other Indian timbers properly treated is under consideration, and it is hoped will shortly be satisfactorily arranged.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE
HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E.
V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1913.

903. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

904. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

905. Machine Gun.—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. R. S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters, on Tuesday the 23rd instant, at 6-45 p.m.

II. The Machine Gun Section of "A" Company will parade every Wednesday at 7 a.m. at Head Quarters.

906. Parade.—The Parade for "G" Company to-day Monday the 22nd instant, is cancelled.

907. Recruits Parade.—"G" Company Recruits will parade on Wednesday the 24th instant, at 7-30 a.m. at Head-Quarters, Colaba Road.

Dress—Mufti.

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

II. All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Friday at 6-30 p.m.

908. Arms.—Every Volunteer who draws a Rifle from Head-Quarters will, immediately on the completion of his Standard Test, return his Rifle to Head-Quarters for 10 days to be properly cleaned.

909. Lecture.—In accordance with Brigade Order No 194 dated 23rd July 1913, Major W H W Hope R G A, will give a lecture on the 23rd instant at the R G A Lecture Room at 7-15 p.m.

Subject.—Explosives.

All Officers and members of the volunteer Units are invited to be present.

Dress.—Plain Clothes.

(8d.) H. B. MURRAY, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.
SQUADRON ORDERS BY CAPTAIN
STANLEY REED, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1913.

1. Riding School for Recruits and members of the Corps daily from 7-15 a.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

VETERINARY LECTURE FOR OFFICERS, N. C. OFFICERS OF THE CORPS.

2. The next lecture to be given by Mr. J Crawford, M.R.C.V.S. will be to-day Monday the 22nd instant, from 6 p.m. at the Corps Riding School.

TOWN HALL DRILL.

3. The Corps being now armed with the Short Rifle, there will be Instruction Drill for all members of the Corps to-morrow Tuesday evening the 23rd instant, from 6 p.m. Members are kindly asked to make a special point of attending.

(8d.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL.
THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR,
COMMANDING.

Bombay, 20th September, 1913.

216. Semaphore Class. The Semaphore Class will parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday 23rd instant.

217. Furlough and Leave. Sergeant H B Greaveston having returned from leave is posted to C Sub-Section No 2 Company.

218. Educational Lectures. Tuesday 23rd instant, Major W H W Hope, R G A will deliver a lecture, on Explosives, at the B V A Lecture Room, commencing at 7-15 p.m.

(8d.) A. D CURTIS, Lieut. R.G.A.,
Offg., Adjutant B. V. A.

SIR Henry Mc Mahon, Foreign Secretary, will proceed home on leave next April.

BACK, HANDS AND FACE MASS OF SPOTS

Full of Water. Painful and Sore. Could Not Be Dressed Sometimes for Days. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Completely Well.

11, Station Rd., Portslade-by-Sea, Eng.—"For eight years or more I was troubled with eczema. My back, hands and face came out in a mass of small red spots full of water, which was very painful and sore. I could not be dressed sometimes for days together. I tried all sorts of soap, also had an ointment made up, but none did me any good. I was about the same, very wretched and miserable. All I spent was in vain until I bought a box of Cuticura Ointment and a cake of Cuticura Soap. After I had used them I got much relief, and found the raw places getting soothed, healed and dried, and the inflammation going a lot. So I kept on with both Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, and soon got completely well. I am clear as a bell to-day.

"My sister has been a dreadful sufferer. I have seen her raw on body, hands and face. So I sent her a box of Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap. Now she would not be without Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment as they have completely cured her." (Signed) Mrs. Rosanna Farfrey, Mar. 7, 1912.

No other emollients do so much for pimples, blackheads, red, rough skins and itching, scaly scalps. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. Skin Book, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

Smoke

one—just one—cigarette fresh-ly made from moist tobacco, and "A.G." paper, and you'll never want to try the ordinary ready-made brands again.

Until you make your own cigarettes you do not know how cool and how sweet a smoke can be.

Try to-day. But insist upon

"A.G." Cigarette Paper.

Sold everywhere.

APENTA

BEST NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER

Ideal for daily use

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

KAMINIA OIL
"Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
KAMINIA PERFUMERY Co
BOMBAY

Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain. Kaminia Oil has been awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition, and Certificate of merit in the Allahabad Exhibition.

KAMINIA OIL

Nourishes the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the skin.

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair dressing.

PER BOTTLE Rs. 1, V. P. EXTRA. OF ALL CHEMISTS. Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY, No. 2.

KARACHI NOTES.

"MIKADO" BY THE K. A. D. CLUB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Sept. 16.

Bumper houses on three successive nights and a 4th performance by special request on the night after the Point-to-Point Races for which a number of visitors had come to Karachi, rewarded the efforts of the Karachi Amatuer Dramatic Club in their production of the "Mikado." The Committee and the stage manager, the Hon. Mr. Nicholas, must have felt gratified at the result. The scenery, which had been brought direct from England was much admired and the mens' make-up was very realistic; this could not be said of the ladies whose dresses designed by Mrs. F. B. Jones though certainly very pretty, had their effect marred in a great measure by the neglect to maintain, except in the case of Mrs. Miller, the appearance of Japanese women in the make-up of the face and hair and to imitate the Japanese manerisms except by an occasional flick of the fan. Mr. T.C. Beaumont's acting of the part of Lord High Executioner as usual contributed very largely to the success of the play, while Mr. Cargill, though lacking that physical presentment of massive rotundity which is associated with the part of the Lord High Everything Else, gave a very good rendering of Pooh Bah. Capt. Craigie did neither to himself nor to his part of the Mikado of Japan proper justice. Mr. C. S. Anderson as Nanki Poo, the wanderting minstrel, had a very congenial and pleasant part to play, and his singing was listened to with great pleasure The part of Yum Yum was very prettily played by Miss West whose very pleasing appearance, charming grace, and sweet singing made up for her failing to appear a Japanese girl except in her dress. As for acting we take off our hat to Mrs. W. D. Carstairs for her clever representation of a most difficult part, that of Katisha "a most unattractive old thing with a caricature of a face." The whole heartedness with which she gave herself to the overbearing spirit of the part betrayed a power of dramatic expression which quite took the house by surprise, and gave an animation to some of the scenes which they at times lacked. Mrs. Bowen made a very pretty Pitti Sing, and she sang and spoke her part with a sauciness which was very effective. Mrs. Miller as Beep Bo, one of the three sisters, was the most Japanese lady on the stage, though even she did not get up her hair in the orthodax Japanese style. On the whole the play was a decided success, and it afforded some pleasant evenings to crowded audiences who were generous in their plaudits. The following was the cast :—

The Mikado of Japan .....Captain Craigie
Nanki Poo — His son disguised as a wandering minstrel, in love with Yum Yum .....Mr C S Anderson
Ko-Ko (Lord High Executioner of Titipu).Mr T C Beaumont
Pooh-Bah (Lord High Everything Else).....Mr H C Cargill.
Pish-Tush (A Noble Lord) Mr E H Coxe
Yum-Yum, Pitti-Sing, Peep-Bo — Three Sisters, wards of Ko-Ko ..... Miss M K West, Mrs Bowen, Mrs E A Miller
Katisha (An elderly lady in love with Nanki Poo) ..... Mrs W R Carswairs

Chorus of School Girls, Nobles, Guards and Coolies.

Madames Cargill, Cole, Herman, Jones, D Lang, E Lang, Rowland, Thomson, Wilson; and Messrs Anderson, Baxter, Blum, Bower, Broadbent, Carstairs, Fenning, Hutcheson, Gordon, Lynch, Marshall, Mitchell, Robertson, Steiger, Travers and Young.

Musical Director...Mr A Graham, Bandmaster
Stage Manager ....Hon Mr W U Nicholas
Scenic Director ...Capt. Craigie
Mistress of the Robes ..... Mrs B Frank Jones
Prompter ..... Mr St J Parke, R F A
Property Manager..Mr O. Turton

Wigs by messrs A Yund and Co., and Rubenstein and Co., Simla.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel F, W Daniell and Officers 1st York and Lancaster Regiment, a portion of the Regimental Band formed the orchestra

SIND POINT-TO-POINT CHALLENGE CUP RACES.

This annual event which is always looked forward to eagerly by sportsmen of Sind as the only cross country races in the year, came off on the 6th instant under very favourable circumstances as to the weather, *locale*, and the state of the ground. That part of the country which used to be the scene of these races was found to be so soft and overgrown this year on account of the unprecedented rain we have had that it was necessary to select some other ground, and the Committee are to be congratuated on the excellent choice made. The area laid out was a good bit north of the old course, and though rather flat, smooth and easy going for a point-to-point race, three being no natural fences or obstacles, so that artificial jumps had to be made, still it was quite good, especially from the spectator's point of view as affording an opportunity of each race being watched from beginning to end. Here on some high rocky ground in the vicinity of some little hills, where the starting and finishing points almost met, were pitched some tents for the I.C.S. "at home" at which Mrs. Hudson, the wife of our Collector, dispensed hospitality with her usual grace and affability. Mr. Cadell, our popular Acting Commissioner, it will be seen from the programme given below, rode in the I.C.S. team. Brigde.-General Shaw acted as Starter, Captain Usher as Clerk of the Scales and the following gentlemen were the Judges :— The Hon'ble Mr. Nicholas, Lieut.-Col. Daniell, Messrs. Mules and Murray, and Major Winter.

CHALLENGE CUP RACE.

The following teams were entered :—

MERCHANTS TEAM.

Mr E F B Wyatt's b aust g Abdulla 1st 7lbs Mr W H Chapman
Mr Kennedy's b aust m Madura 12st 7lbs Mr Grayburn
Mr F Bell's ch aust g Raffles 10st 7lbs Mr Marshall
Mr J Mitchell's dun aust g Freak 10st 7lbs Mr J Mitchell

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE TEAM.

Mr J A Pope's g aust g Cracker 12st 7lbs Owner
Mr J B Hobson's b aust m Joan 12st 7lbs Mr Shillidy
Mr A M MacMillan's b aust g Carman 10st 7lbs Owner
Mr S J Murphy's b aust m Dawn 10st 7lbs Mr Abbott

P W D TEAM.

Mr Lane's br aust m Lady Mary 12st 7lbs Mr Aubethon
Mr D R Browne's b g Dawn 11st Mr Watson
Mr D E Browne's b f m Olen Dun 10st 7lbs Owner
Mr Manger's b aust g Rifleman II 10st 7lbs Owners

9TH BATTERY, R. F. A. TEAM.

Major E H Willis' b aust g St Blaze, 12st 7lbs, Owner.
Capt H G L Bower's blk aust m Kitty, 12st 7lbs, Owner.
Mr A Maxwell's b a g, Lancaster, 10.t 7lbs, Owner.
Mr St J Park's g a g Ali Baba, 10st 7lbs Owner

B. F. A. HYDERABAD TEAM.

Capt T McGowan's b aust g Vat 69, 12st 7lbs, Owner.
Mr C C Gordon's b aust g Cock o' the North 12st 7lbs, Owner.
Mr F H Huleatt's ch aust m Telegram, 10st 7lbs, Owner.
Capt T McGowan's g a g Grey Wolf, 10st 7lbs, Mr Harriott.

YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT

Capt A St J Blunt's b aust g Augslot, 12st 7lbs, Major Gresson.
Mr K P Walker's roan aust m Vernier, 12st, 7lbs, Owner.
Mr E C Bamford's ch aust m Ruby, 10st 7lbs Owner.
Mr J A Mather's b aust m Pauline, 10st 7lbs Owner.

SIND POLICE.

Colours—Dark blue.

Mr D G Omaney's blk ch m Black Diamond, 11st 7lbs, Owner.
Mr J S Jenkins' br aust g Black Prince, 12st 7lbs, Mr O'Brien.
Mr W L B Souter's g ch g Samson, 10st 7lbs, Owner.
Mr G A Shillidy's b f m Varna, 10st 7lbs, Owner.

Punctually at 5 p.m. the race was started by General Shaw. The favourites at once made the running, followed by a tailed-out field in bunches of sixes and eights. One rider unluckily took a spill in the rough ground near the telegraph road, but otherwise the field found little difficulty in reaching the wall. Here Major Willis' horse, which was second, unluckily touched the wall and, turning a somersault, threw its rider on his head, rendering him unconscious. The remaining Karachi "gunners" went to his assistance and took no further part in the race. Two philanthropic gentlemen were kind enough to collide at the wall, and knock a large hole in it; however, their good deed was spoilt by leaving their bewildered horses right across the gap. A simultaneous chorus of invective from the pony riders in the rear who were converging towards the gap, led to the removal of these steeds. The bar at the following jump was removed early and lay by just beyond the jump in the best position for tripping up an incautious animal. From here two merchants on horses led well away, followed hard by the remaining merchants, two Y and L, two P. W. D., and McGowan from Hyderabad. Freak mistook the open ditch for his manger, and, putting his nose in it, left his rider searching for topi and glasses. Mr. Mitchell gallantly mounted again and finished eleventh. Connaught Ranger failed to pass Abdullah in the last nullah and the latter reached the post a good first followed by two other red jackets. The merchants thus obtained a well earned victory for the second time in succession.

ORDER OF FINISHING.

Mr Wyatt's Abdullah, Mr Chapman, Merchants 1
Mr Stevens' Connaught Ranger, Mr Grayburn, Merchants 2
Mr Bell's Raffles, Mr Marshall, Merchants 3
Mr Mather's Pauline, Owner, Y and L 4
Capt McGowan's Vat 69, Owner, B F A Hyd 5
Mr Bamford's Ruby, Major Gresson, Y and L 6
Mr Browne's Glen Dun, Owner, P W D 7
Mr Manger's Rifleman II, Owner, P W D 8
Mr W H Lucas' Molly, Mr P R Cadell I C S 9
Mr Kirkpatrick's Tamoos, Mr Watson, P W D 10

THE COMMISSIONER'S CUP.

For this race the following horses ran :—

Mr Kennedy's Madura, Mr Grayburn 1
Mr Park's Three Nines, Mr Maxwell 2
Mr Huleatt's The Raider, Owner ... 3
Mr Gordon's Popsy Twibox, Owner
Mr Mackenzie's Glad Eye, Mr Chapman.

This was an excellent race. Glad Eye did not like the first jump but all the others went merrily over together and kept together for about a fourth of the course when Madura, Three Nines, and The Raider drew gradually away and after a good race came in in the order named.

BRIGADE COMMANDER'S CUP.

Owing to a number of the ponies which had entered being lame, only the following three faced the starter :—

Mr. Newman's Frankie, Mr. Hu catt... 1
Mr. Souter's Sayonara, Owner... ... 2
Capt. McGowan's Fancy, Owner ... 3

Unfortunately for his gallant owner and rider Sayonara, refused the first jump at the first attempt, and though he made a gallant effort to catch Forsakie, he did not succeed, and Mr. Newman's splendid pony, well ridden by Mr. Huleatt, came in the winner, Pansy carrying a stone and a half over weight coming in a good third.

The prize cups having been presented to the winners, a most enjoyable afternoon was brought to a close, and everyone turned Karachiwards regretting that there is only one cross country ride here in a year. The only regrettable incident was the accident to Major Willis who though considerably shaken, had no bones broken and is now well on the way to convalescence. The thanks of all are due to him for the great assistance afforded by allowing the men, horses and transport of his Battery in the preparation of the ground. A special word of praise is also due to Mr. St. J. Park, the Honorary Secretary, for the admirable arrangements made.

SIND POLICE INTER-DISTRICT SPORTS.

These annual sports took place in Karachi on Monday and Tuesday, the 8th and 9th instant and were witnessed by huge crowds of spectators. Nearly every European Police Officer from the Province had come to Karachi for this occasion, as also, some of them, for the Point-to-Point Races. Much enthusiasm was displayed both by the spectators and the competitors, especially in the tug-of-war. After the Karachi Police had again won this keenly contested event against the Sukkur Police in the final the spectators rushed inside the ropes and carried the exhausted victors shoulder high, also Sergt. Tynan, their able coach. The section tent-pegging which was won by the Karachi 1st team, the Mule Corps Team coming 2nd, was good, both the winners and runners-up taking four pegs in their first attempt. The guests' tent pegging was a sorry exhibition after witnessing the previous display by the Police: the competitors often missed the peg by over a yard. This no doubt was due to the guests having had no practice, and most of them being on strange horses. The Pillow fight, in which the competitors two at a time sitting on a wet beam suspended over a pool of water and armed with bolsters endeavoured to knock each other off by swinging blows, provoked the most hearty amusement and applause. For the entertainment of the guests the kind hosts had got up an "Affinity Stakes" competition, the prizes for which were presented by the Officers of the Indian Police, in which the competitors entering in mixed couples, were provided with various coloured ribbons, the ladies' ribbons being concealed in tubs of bran, while the gentlemen, carrying the counterparts, raced up on bicycles; the lady affinity then hunted for the colour to match, and on finding it handed the same to her partner, who then raced off to the winning post. Miss Daly was very lucky to find the right colour almost immediately, so that Mr. Grayburn was easily first. Sukkur district proved themselves the best all round team, carrying off the Ostrehan Shield for shooting and the Inter-district Sports Cup for obtaining the most points at the meeting. Mr. Souter and the officers of the Sind Police were most hospitably "at home," and Mrs. Ommaney gracefully performed the part of the hostess.

A CRICKET MATCH.

KARACHI PARSI INSTITUTE *vs.* KARACHI GYMKHANA.

It has for many years been the custom of the Parsee community of Karachi to celebrate the last day of the Parsee year by an all day cricket match with the Karachi Gymkhana eleven, a big lunch, and a still bigger "at home". This is one of the great events of the year not only to the Parsees but to the Europeans who in large numbers avail themselves of the generous hospitality of their Parsee friends. It is also an occasion on which the two elevens endeavour to put in their best teams, and all lovers of the game look forward to seeing some good cricket. As usual on this occasion there were twelve aside Soon after 12 o'clock the Gymkhana having won the toss put themselves in, and by about 4 o'clock, with an hour's interval for lunch, were all out for 186 runs. From a cricketer's point of view the game was anything but exciting. Mr. F. Travers gave a creditable display of batting, being easily the highest scorer on either side with 79. He also bowled well and had the best average on the Gymkhana side, taking 4 wickets for 31 runs. Mr. G. N. Morgan also bowled well for the Gymkhana, taking 5 wickets for 44 runs, Mr. Cadell, our Acting Commissioner in Sind, contributed a very useful 17 not out. When the Parsees went in it was quite on the cards that they would win, as they are often quite good for at least 200 runs, but their play was somewhat disappointing, scarcely any of the batsmen attempting to hit out, and trusting to getting runs merely through point or slips, and with 4 of their best men out for 75 their cause seemed hopeless, and by 6-30 their innings closed for 135. There was some very loose fielding on the part of the Gymkhana, and three or 4 catches were missed, though Mr. Brachi brought off a splendid catch at cover point, which dismissed Mr. B. H. Ghadially. Mr. N. M. Mehta had the best bowling average for the Parsis, taking 3 wickets for 15 runs. The following are the scores:—

KARACHI GYMKHANA.

F G Travers, c N M Dinshaw, b B F Miswalla ...	79
F G Waite, b Atmaramshaw ...	4
H Geary, c Atmaramshaw ...	1
F L St Oliver, c and b Atmaramshaw	16
C N Wright, c S Miswalla, b Ghadially	3
K H Coxe, b N M Mehta ...	18
L Brachi, b Atmaramshaw ...	12
G R Chetham, c Mehta, b B F Miswalla	4
P R Cadell, not out	17
G W Wilson, b Ghadially ...	5
Capt Twiss, b N M Mehta ...	25
G N Morgan, st G Dinshaw, b N M Mehta	0
Extras... ...	2
Total ...	186

PARSI INSTITUTE.

P D Dastur, b G Morgan ...	19
N M Dinshaw, c Chetham, b G Morgan	5
R Cowasji, b Travers...	20
H M Dinshaw, c F Travers ...	19
B H Ghadially, c Brachi, b Morgan	7
S M Dhatigara, b G Morgan ...	2
G M Dinshaw, c Brachi, b F Travers	12
S N Miswalla, b G Morgan ...	0
D J Jagus, b F Travers ...	10
B F Miswalla, not out ...	11
N M Mehta, c Waite, b Capt Twiss	8
E H Atmaramshaw, c F Travers, b Capt Twiss	5
Extras	7
Total ...	135

As a very much larger number of guests had been invited to the lunch than usual, and the accommodation in the Institute being insufficient, several shamianas were pitched in the garden for the purpose. Mr. Katrak, the vice-President of the Institute was the principal host and entertained the Gymkhana eleven, as well as most of the leading European gentlemen of Karachi. Later in the afternoon many European ladies and gentlemen, almost all the Parsee ladies in Karachi forgathered in the tents where refreshments were lavishly dispensed to all, and at the close of the evening Mr. P. R. Cadell, I.C.S., acting Commissioner in Sind, presented Mr. F. Travers with a bat kindly given by Mr. Nasserwanjee for obtaining the highest score on the Gymkhana side and Mr. H.M. Dinshaw with a bat kindly given by Mr. Framrose for the highest score on the Parsi side. Mr. Atmaramshaw was also presented with a bat kindly given by Mr. Byramji Dubash for his excellent bowling in the Parsi *vs.* North-Western Railway match, in which he took 6 wickets for 20 runs. Cheers were given for Mr. Cadell, the Parsi IX and the Gymkhana XI.

Lieut.-General Sir J. Eccles Nixon, K.C.B., Commanding Southern Army, passes through Poona en route to Bombay on tour, on October 5 and returns through Poona on December 2.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

MUNICIPAL PROPOSAL.

The eighth report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding a proposal to provide for suitable Hospital Accomodation for cases of Infectious Diseases occurring among the European and Anglo-Indian population of the city runs as follows:—

The Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 211, dated the 14th April 1904, and reconstituted by Corporation Resolution No. 140, dated the 7th April 1912, beg to submit the following report, regarding the proposal made by Government in their letter No. 6237, dated the 23rd September 1912, to provide for suitable hospital accommodation for cases of infectious diseases occuring among the European and Anglo-Indian population of the City.

At the outset, the Committee think it desirable, in view of several statements made in the aforesaid letter of Government to state briefly the position occupied by Government and the Corporation both before and after the passing of the City of Bombay Police Charges Act—Act No, III of 1907.

Before the passing of the said Act, the head of Medical Relief lay with Government, and in providing for it, they maintained certain hospitals, which had most of them (except the European General Hospital) been mainly founded with the assistance of private Indian philanthropy. They were as follows in 1908 :—

	Government Contribution	Municipal Contribution	Total Expenditure.
St. George's Hospital.	2,76,020	...	3,88,872
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.....	1,25,200	...	1,30,005
Sir Cowasji Jehangir Opthalmic Hospital	10,131	...	10,215
The Goculdas Tejpal Native General Hospital	22,129	36,000	61,317
FEMALE HOSPITAL.			
The Bai Motlibai and Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit Hospital & Dwarkadas Lalubhai Dispensary..	38,548	...	33,740
The Pestanji Hormasji Cama Hospital...	42,732	...	43,819
The Alliance Obstetric Hospital	14,282	...	15,894
The Jaffer Sulliman Dispensary	6,836	3,000	10,715

Besides the above mentioned contributions of Rs. 36,000 and Rs. 3,000 for the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital and Jaffer Sulliman Dispensary respectively, and another amount of Rs 18,000 for the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, the Corporation maintained in the City the following free Dispensaries for all classes of the people at a total annual cost of Rs. 1,10,512: —Arthur Road Hospital, Maratha Hospital, Colaba Hospital, Fort Dispensary, Frere Road Dispensary, Elphinstone Road Dispensary, Colaba, District No. 1 Dispensary, Kolsa Moholla, District No. 2 Dispensary, Dongri, District No. 3 Dispensary, Bapoo Khote Street, District No. 4 Dispensary, Grant Road, District No. 5 Dispensary, Kandewady, District No. 6 Dispensary, Bellasis Road, District No. 7 Dispensary, Foras Road, District No. 8 Dispensary, Parel, District No. 10 Dispensary, Ripon Road Dispensary, Currey Road Dispensary, Naigaon Road Dispensary.

Under clause (g) of Section 61, the Corporation was charged with the duty of taking measures for preventing and checking the spread of dangerous diseases. In discharging this duty, the Corporation maintained a Hospital for all classes and communities of the City. It is true that owing to the strong disinclination of people of the better sort to resort to an infectious Hospital, especially during the prevalence of an epidemic. The Hospital was the resort of only the lowest classes of the people. In the case of Europeans, this result was further promoted in consequence of the St. George's Hospital receiving and providing temporary sheds for cases of cholera, and other infectious diseases. The Hospital was however equiped in such a way that temporary sheds which, many Medical authorities prefer for infectious diseases could be put up in times of epidemic, and the Corporation have provided a medical officer of the highest qualifications for dealing with infectious diseases on a special salary.

On the passing of the Police Charges Act of 1907, the head of Medical Relief was made over to the Corporation, but there were so many difficulties in the way of transferring the institutions theretofore maintained by Government to the Corporation, that an arrangement was arrived at under which the following Institutions (1.) The Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Hospital. (2.) The Bai Motlibai (Obstetric) Hospital, (3.) The Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit Hospital for women and children, (4.) The Dwarkadas Lalubhai Dispensary for women and children, (5.) The St. George's Hospital, (6.) The Gocouldas Tejpal Native General Hospital, (7.) The Pestanji Hormasji Cama Hospital for women and children, (8.) The Alliance Obstetric Hospital, (9.) The Jaffer Sulliman Dispensary for Women and children, (10.) The Jehangir Nassarvanji Wadia Dispensary, Mahim, were continued in the charge of Government, the Corporation paying to Government the annual sum of Rs. 4,14,500. By virtue of this payment the Corporation were to be deemed to have made adequate provision for the maintenance of the aforesaid institutions and were not to be liable for any further expenditure in connection therewith.

Both before and after the passing of the Police Charges Act 1907, the liability of the Corporation with respect to measures for preventing and checking the spread of dangerous diseases, and after the passing of the Act, its liability for establishing and maintaining public hospitals and dispensaries etc., was regulated not by separate and distinctive provision for all the different communities inhabiting the City, but by the general requirements of all its population. This does not mean that in arranging the internal economy of hospital accommodation, no care is to be taken to provide for the varying needs and circumstances suitable for different conditions of people. The Committee are of opinion that in effectively applying the principle in practice, the time has now come when steps should be taken to render the Arthur Road Hospital more attractive to well-to-do people. The Commissioner recommends* that a separate building should be constructed in the compound to accommodate such people with or without payment of fees. The Commissioner should be asked to lay detailed proposals and estimates before the Corporation in consultation with the Health Officer. Consistently with the same policy, it would be open to the Corporation to receive contributions from philanthropists to endow special wards for special needs. In the same way, the Corporation will thankfully welcome the offer of Government contained in their letter of 23rd September, 1912, to bear the cost of all buildings required for a ward to accommodate European patients and as suggested by the Commissioner, of acquiring land behind the present Hospital, as he considers it the best site for the purpose. As the Corporation would provide for the treatment of the patients whether located in the general wards or in a special one, the cost of maintenance would be a legitimate function of that body. The Commissioner properly points out that the staff would vary with the number of patients, and arrangements could be made for increasing it in times of severe outbreaks.

The report is signed by Sir P. M. Mehta. Mr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. D. E. Wacha. Mr. A. H. Whyte Lt. Col. M. Collie, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, and Messrs. C. H Setalwad, Jehangir J. Cursetji, Nadirsha, H. E. Sukia, (Seen) Cowasji Jehangir, T. B Nariman, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. Mr James Macdonald, Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne and Mr. J. A. D. McBain, being out of Bombay, have not seen the report. The letter from the Commissioner, No. 2348, dated the 29th April 1913 runs:—

"With reference to the meeting of the Corporation Committee for the provision, of Medical Relief, held on the 10th April 1913, I have the honour to state that accomodation for persons of good class belonging to any of the communities is not at present satisfactory, the hospital having been constructed only for persons of the poorest classes. I consider therefore that it would be advisable to construct a separate building for persons of good class who should be charged for their accommodation. The Health Officer considers that the requirements should be for 10 beds for each of the four infectious diseases, Small-pox, Cholera, Measles and Chickenpox—40 beds in all. At 20,000 rupees per ten beds, the cost of these will be 80,000 rupees. The land required would be roughly 10,000 square yards which at 10 rupees per square yard will amount to 1,00,000 rupees, while the cost of fittings and furniture, administration and nursing quarters would be 20,000 rupees or 2 lakhs in all. It is unlikely however that this accommodation will be required in the first place. It is very doubtful if the better class of Indians would come in anything but the smallest numbers. I consider therefore that 20 beds would be sufficient for the present and it may be possible to accommodate this number on Municipal land.

2. A special ward however for poorer Europeans and Eurasians is in my opinion in any case necessary. Europeans, for example, brought from the ships in harbour cannot in many cases be expected to pay much for their accommodation. Government have agreed to provide this accommodation for Europeans and I think that they should be asked to do so in addition to and quite distinct from the accommodation for better class patients. The accommodation required should, I consider, be 40 beds with the necessary fittings and furniture, administration block and nursing quarters, servants' quarters, Ambulance house, disinfector etc. The best site for this would be, I consider, on the land behind the Municipal Hospital. This is better than building in extension of hospital near the main road. The land is now lying and requires to be filled up, but this requires to be done in any case for the benefit of the existing hospital. I think that Government should be asked in accordance with their offer to bear the cost of building a European ward and also to contribute for so much land as has to be acquired for the purpose. The staff would vary with the number of patients and arrangements should, I think, be possible for obtaining nurses in times of severe outbreak of infectious disease from St. George's Hospital. The average cost of maintaining the wards for better classes and for Europeans may be taken to be about Rs. 10,000 per annum."

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*Vide Letter from the Commissioner No 2348, dated the 29th April, 1913.

B. B. ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held at the Town Hall, when Mr. Rustumji Nasarvanji Munshi read a paper on "An Inquiry as to How a Bell in the Portuguese Church at Borivli came to be Transferred to a Hindu Temple at Nasik". The Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton was in the chair.

Mr. Munshi said that the Thana Gazetteer speaks of a bell in the Portuguese church at Mandapeshwar, about two miles north of the Borivli station. The bell "was given to the church by a man whose prayer for a son was heard." On his visit to Borivli, he did not notice the bell there. On inquiries being made at Borivli, he was told by the Rev. M. Baptista, the Vicar of the Church, that according to the oral tradition of the locality the bell had been carried away by some robbers, perhaps to Nasik. Mr. Munshi placed before the meeting the correspondences he had with the Collector of Nasik who corroborated the information of the Vicar and sent a copy of the inscription on the bell, which contained the European-Arabic number "1721". The bell hangs in a Hindu temple at Nasik built by one Raja Bahadur Naru Shanker in 1747 at a cost of 18 lacs of rupees. Taking the inscription "1721" as the date of the casting of the bell or of the presentation of the bell to the church by "the man whose prayer for a son was heard", the author of the paper sought for an event of historic interest between that date and 1747 the date of the building of Naru Shankar's temple. Mr. Munshi briefly surveyed the history of Portuguese rule in India and pointed, as the probable event of the transference of the bell, to the memorable siege of Bassein by the Marathas in 1739 A. D. when Bassein and the districts around it passed into the hands of the besiegers. The author then related the story of the life of Naru Shankar which, though it represents him as a daring and an enterprising Maratha warrior, does not speak of him as having gone to Bassien or taken part in the siege. But an extract from the Gazette showed that Naru Sahankar had been to Bassein, where he built the temple of Nirmala. Mr. Munshi said that while at Nasik, he found that everybody knew of Naru Shankar's bell which seemed to have given rise to a Maratha saying "Naru Shankarcha Ganta Vagla." He explained the import of the saying and the inference which he adduced therefrom. He placed before the meeting a photograph of the bell and measurements which he had taken from above one of the domes of the temple. From all the evidence which he had gathered, he came to the conclusion that the bell which is 2 1-2 ft. high and 10 1-4 ft. in circumference was carried away by Naru Shankar from the Portuguese church at Borivli during or subsequent to 1739 A. D., and was deposited in the temple at Nasik built by him in 1747 A. D. as a trophy to attract worshippers to the temple. Mr. Munshi concluded his paper by citing from the Mahomedan, Hindu, and Christian histories, many parallel instances of the religious edifices of one nation being used by the other for its own purposes.

A vote of thanks to the author of the paper and the President concluded the proceedings of the meeting.

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ENGLISH AS THE INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE.

BY PROFESSOR WALTER RIPPMANN.

(Chief Inspector of Schools under the University of London.)

There is nothing new in the idea of a language that should serve as the universal means of communication among nations. Even when civilised mankind was comparatively small in numbers and the world seemed vast, men were attracted by the idea. As more of the world and of its many languages became known, the desirability of a language intelligible to all appeared more obvious. As commerce grew and improved means of communication spanned the continents and the oceans of the world, diversity of speech was felt to be a serious obstacle.

For various reasons, three languages gradually attained first-rate importance. One of the Romance languages (French), one of the Teutonic languages (German), and English, of which the vocabulary combines Teutonic and Romance elements. All three are spoken by leading nations, proud of their ancestry, jealous of their rights.

Latin at one time was the international language of the learned, and quite recently its adoption as such has again been urged. Few will be found to support this claim; most recognise that Latin is cumbrous in grammar and limited in vocabulary. This has led some to suggest modifications of it, called by fantastic names such as "Latinesce" or "Mundolingue." Others again have based their schemes on the Romance languages that have developed from Latin; such are the languages "Nuove Roman" or "Panroman" or "Idiom Neutral." A third group take the Teutonic languages as a basis, for instance, "Volapuk," "Tutonish." Lastly there are artificial languages which draw their vocabulary from Romance and Tautonic languages, such as "Esperanto."

When we consider the many schemes put forward, we may observe a gradual improvement. The failures of the past are noted with profit, and the great advance in the study of philology leads to greater skill in solving the problem. Volapuk showed a step forward; for a time it was very successful. Who speaks it now? Esperanto is distinctly superior to it; some maintain that Ido is better still. Have we reached the limit of perfectibility?

A review of the past endeavours to create a universal language suggests that we have not. Put forward any such language, submit it to the criticism of educated men: after a time defects will be discovered, the committee, or council, or academy who are guardians of the language are asked to accept certain alleged improvements, they refuse, there is a split—that is what past experience leads us to expect.

For our present purpose, however, we will assume that Esperanto (or Ido—it does not matter which), is the best artificial language that the wit of man can devise. I have studied it with some care, and I have profound admiration for Dr. Zamenhoff, its Creator. It is a very fine piece of work which does credit to his linguistic skill no less than to his humanitarian idealism. I do not propose to criticise it in detail, but I am willing to concede that the sounds have been well chosen, that the spelling represents them adequately, and that the grammar is very simple. To my mind the grave objections to any artificial language arise from a consideration of its vocabulary.

The vocabulary of Esperanto is mainly based on the Romance languages. To those who know, say, French or Italian, the meaning of most of the roots is fairly obvious; but the millions (thing of Asia alone) who know no European language, have to learn the roots without such assistance, and the millions who know Teutonic languages only will recognise little that looks familiar.

But there is a much more serious consideration. Language may be said to consist of words with a simple meaning and words and phrases with complex meaning. To the former we may reckon the numerals, designations of time, names of concrete objects, *linnet, daffodil*, such words as *and* or *but*. When translating from or into a foreign language they give us no difficulty; the rendering is obvious. But the words which really matter are those which have many associations. If we look up such a word in the dictionary, we find that no one foreign word is an exact equivalent. These words and phrases render good translation so difficult that we call it a fine art, and when we know two languages really well, even the best translation from one into the other leaves us dissatisfied. We pay our tribute to the skill of the translator, but feel that the rhythm that delighted us in a piece of majestic prose, the perfume of an exquisite lyric are lost in the rendering. The finer the literary quality of the original, the more we miss in the translation. Even in the rare case when poet translates poet, the work of the second hand is noticeable, almost always.

The complex words ("gentleman" and "fellow," "esprit" and "gout," "Wehmut" and "Schadenfreude" may serve as examples) are the words that matter. The meanings are a reflex of national psychology, the outcome of our national life. We acquire a full knowledge of these words in our own language, through meeting them many times in many contexts. We do not know a foreign language well, until these words arouse the same associations in our minds as the foreigner's.

All these finer shades, the perfumes, the overtones are lost in an artificial language. The complexity of the words is ignored; the idiomatic phrase which delighted us has to yield to a colourless matter-of-fact expression. The artificial word is regarded as the equivalent of some English word by an Englishman, of some French word by a Frenchman, but the English word and the French word are not equivalent. It is just here that the idea of universality is delusive; it is this which renders an original literature in an artificial language impossible.

Compare the literature of Esperanto (and any conceivable development of that literature) with the literature of England, France or Germany; you are holding a rushlight to the sun! It is made up largely of translations which may content those who do not know the originals, but are no substitutes for them. Original Esperanto verse is unimpeachable in sentiment—and that is all that can be said for it.

I know that many English people derive genuine pleasure and satisfaction from their knowledge of Esperanto. They have learnt a foreign language with a minimum of effort; they are delighted to find that they converse at congresses with people of many nationalities; it appeals to their desire for universal brotherhood. Yet I wonder whether the efforts so earnestly devoted to the propagation of Esperanto are really to the advantage of mankind, and whether they should not rather be directed to purifying our mother tongue, so that it may more quickly become the world language.

How do things stand at present? English is spoken far more widely than any other language; it is the speech of 150 millions, reckoning white men alone, and it is the official language and in a great measure the common means of intercommunication in the British possessions with their population of 350 millions. It has a well-recognised commercial value; it has a splendid literature, in both respects it is far ahead of any artificial language. All this—the advocates of Esperanto tell us—is of no account in faces of national jealousy, Particulary the French and the Germans will not recognise English as the world language. Probably not—in theory; but when we consider their practice, what do we find? In France and Germany English has never been better taught and more widely learnt than at the present day. A quite exceptional experience (as Director of the London University Holiday Course in English for Foreigners, for nine years) enables me to say that the same is true of almost every other country. As soon as we do our full duty to India, the number of those who know English will be very largely increased; no sane person will urge that we should use Esperanto for the education of our fellow subjects of alien race.

There is no reason to anticipate a decline in the spread of English; and we can contribute our share by making it better fitted as a world language. Foreigners tells us that the grammar gives them little trouble, and they can soon acquire a good working vocabulary; but they are unanimous in regarding our irregular spelling as a serious obstacle to the beginner. The pronunciation is not difficult in itself; even the "th" can easily be taught; the seat of the trouble is the irrational spelling which so often gives no clue to the pronunciation. Some difficulty is also due to our not having laid down at all clearly what we mean by "good English" or "pure English" speech. Here, then, are two ways in which we can make our language more attractive and valuable, not only to the foreigner; but to ourselves.

That is the work undertaken by the Simplified Speling Sosieti, and a post-card to the Secretary at 44, Great Russell Street, London, W. C., England, will furnish the reader with particulars of a movement which is attracting well-merited attention. They are inspired, above all, by the desire to save a year (at least) of the education time of our children and to enable an essential subject to be taught reasonably and easily which must now be taught unreasonably and at the cost of much time and labour. But they also devote their energies to the movement because they believe that our English language can and should be made a still better instrament and that it can be rendered so attractive that men of all nations will of their own free will learn it. There is no need to forc it upon anyone; that would arouse a natural resentment. But if the English language is making its way now, and in spite of its defective spelling and the absence of a well-established standard of speech, should we not do our utmost to remove these acknowledged obstacles? Granted that in grammar an artificial language may be simpler than ours—but ours is the key to the vast literary output of Britain and America in our day and to the splendid treasures of our past literature; and what foreigner would be so indolent and so shortsighted as to think that the artificial language weighed heavier in the balance than English?

The day will surely come when the English speaker will find an audience throughout the world and the works of our philosophers and poets, our men of science and our men of business will be read and appreciated in every country and in every clime.

HIGH COURT.—SEPT. 22.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.
In the Division Court No. 52.

12-13, 1050-11—Payne and Co. Tribowandas M Nathubai and others vs Mahomedally Lookmanji Sullemanji. Jehangir and S. Part heard.

Before the Hon Sir Dinsha D Davar
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

1201-12—Subnis and G Merwanji Jehangir Vakil vs Manaji Cooverji Raji Shirke Chitnis, M and K

1276-12—Chitnis, M and K Manaji Cooverji Raji Shirke vs Merwanji Jehangir Vakil and another Sabnis and G.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Acting A ss Commissioner's Report.

1113-12—Smetham, B and Co Keshow Raghoba Late vs Kashinath Ganpatrao Khatwale, Kanga and S.

31-12—Kanga and S Bai Adibai, widow vs Nagindas Tribhuwandas Moti, H M R

Long Causes

O.S. 312-13—Motichand and D Nemchand Nathabhai vs Dayabhai Manchhi van and others, Ardeshir H D and Co. Patel and Ezekiel.

262-13—Pestonji R K and Co Bai Jivanbai, widow, vs Amboobai, widow, and others Madhowji K and C H Edgelow G W and Co

441-09—Little and Co Mathuradas Gokuldas vs Tehelram Girdharidas and another Jamsetji R and D

891-12—Mulla and Mulla Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed vs. Khatizabai. Tyabji. D and Co.

939-12—Smetham B and Co. Parwatibai, widow vs Gopal Sudkoji Bole and others Vacha and Co; Payne and Co

486-13—Wadia, G and Co. Parkha Dolla and Co., a firm, vs Gulam Hossein Abdullaly and others Patel and Ezekiel, Mans J H and Co.

1317-12—Matubhoy, J and M Gulam Hussin Bundeally Somji vs Mahomed Saleh Cassum and Co., a firm Payne and Co.

223-06—Payne and Co. The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Moosa Haji Hossein and others Bhaishanker, K and O.

O.S. 620-13—Unwalla P and P Jijibhay Sorabji Dubash and another vs The Hon the Advocate-General of Bombay and others Wadia G and Co; Dastoor and Co.

1080-09—Mirza M and M Rustomji Byramji Chokahi vs Bejonji Byramji Gholabi and others Jehangir C H; Mehta and Co.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

JOHN BROWN'S GESTURE.

A story that is told in Scotland (says the "Manchester Guardian") of how Queen Victoria was induced to visit a certain city which may be referred to as D.

The Provost and Town Clerk hastened to Balmoral, if possible to see the Queen. There Sir Henry Ponsonby promised to do what he could for them, and to let them know in a few minutes, and, meanwhile, would the deputation care to walk about in the grounds?

As the Provost and his Town Clerk wandered about the Royal demesne, the former remarked, "If only we could get hold of John Brown I believe the job would be as good as done," and with that they saw a burly, "wiselike" man approaching.

They asked him whether he could tell them where John Brown was to be found, and were delighted to learn that they were then addressing him. Their tale was soon told, and John said nothing more than that he wished them good luck in their venture.

Shortly afterwards they were summoned into Sir Henry Ponsonby's presence, who told them they could not see the Queen, and that the route could not be altered. Accordingly the deputation returned home.

But a day had barely gone by before a letter came to D. informing the Town Clerk that the plans of the Royal tour had been altered so as to include the city.

Great was the local jubilation, and when the day arrived the Provost and Town Clerk were at hand to receive her Majesty and escort her to her carriage. As they crossed the platform the Provost saw John Brown busying himself with the Royal luggage.

As their eyes met, John—so the story goes—laid a reflective finger to his nose.

PLEA FOR PROFANITY.

It is difficult to imagine so devout an ecclesiastic as Cardinal Newman entering a partial plea for profanity. The late Francis Galton, however (says the "Daily Chronicle"), tells us that he remembers reading a lecture by Newman, "in which he maintained the thesis that the profane and blasphemous oaths habitually usedby the people of Italy proved that the objects of devotion were always present to their minds in whatever aspect, and that the state of mind of an Italian was far preferable to the apathy and indifference of the lower orders in England."

There is something to be said for the point of view. Certainly it would never have occurred to an Englishman to bestow upon a popular wine the name of Lachryma Christi.

TO-DAY'S GRACEFUL ACTS.

In Scotland (says the Manchester "Guardian" collector of graceful acts) the bread is baked with a dark, hard crust at one and a light, softer crust at the other, and people differ in their likings.

After thirty years of marriage the wife died, and soon after the family noticed that the widower was taking the white crust, whereas he had formerly taken the black. Questioned on the matter, he acknowledged that he had always liked the white, but on his honeymoon he had given the white to his bride and had kept to the black all those years.

The maternal grandmother was told of this act of self-denial, and she said: "Well, that explains what puzled me all these years, for Jeanie aye liked the black." They had both been denying one another the crust they liked all their married life.

* * *

A well-known aviator on one occasion took the half-burnt cigarette from his lips and gave it to a brother aviator who was being photographed.

GOLF ETHICS.

I met him at the starting tee of a nine-hole golf course at a sea-side resort (says a "Glasgow News" correspondent), and on his invitation proceeded with him on the double round. He was a singularly silent fellow, and scarce said a word until he lost a ball at the eighth hole. Whilst searching for his, I found another ball lying snugly among the long grass, and it was then he said quietly, "I suppose you know that all found balls should be handed over at the clubhouse?"

I had heard of the rule; but eventually he fell with my suggestion that he play with the ball and consider in his property seeing he had lost his own.

On returning to the eighth hole, however he found his original ball whilst having a casual look in the long grass, so I remarked, referring to the ball which I had found:—"That ball, I suppose, should now be handed to the club officials?" "Well, no," he said, as he placed in the pouch of his bag, "you see I didn't find that one—it was given to me."

BATHING INCIDENT.

A quaint bathing story is told by a correspondent of the "Daily Citizen."

The heronie of it had created something like a sensation at the quiet seaside town where she was resting by the style of her costumes and the indifference with which she withstood the battery of eyes turned upon her as she took her walk along the esplanade.

It was not kind to take away all her clothes except a raincoat while she was swimming. But she rose to the occasion. Near her batthing-tent was a biscuit barrel, abandoned on the beach. Having measured the extent of her loss, she commandeered this.

"The new tubular skirt," she remarked, as she emerged upon the waiting crowd, and, hailing a taxi, drove away.

GOLFER'S STORY.

"I've played golf in South Africa when the locusts were so thick that the bunkers were levelled and the putting greens just pyramids."—Mr. Fred Billington, the actor, to a "Glasgow News" interviewer.

MINISTER DEFINED.

He was chubby, brown-faced, bare legged little urchin, from whom, during my vacation, I inquired the way to the nearest golf to the course (writes "Clericus" in the "Glasgow News").

"Weel" said he, "ye'll gan straight along here till ye come to the first on yer richt, an ye'll see a minister—I mean a sign-post, he corrected hastilly, "and ye'll get the road frae it.

Thanking him for his information, I next inquired why he called the finger-post a minister.

Shuffling his feet and gazing longingly at the copper I held out to him he stammered out. "Folks ca' it a minister, 'cos it pints the richt road but disna gang it itsel'," and he rushed off to join his companions, while I retired thinking deeply on the spread of disrespect to the cloth.

SCIENCE NOTES.

AMERICAN LABOR.

According to a report issued by the American Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, based upon a study of seventeen industries in the United States and Great Britain, it requires 18 per cent. more power and two and one half times more labor to do the same work, in the industries examined, in Great Britain than it does in the United States.

BLOOD AND THE CONSERVATION OF ENERGY.

While the study of the blood is essentially a matter of biological interest, it is a somewhat remarkable fact that it also furnished the clue to Julius Robert Mayer for his discovery of that fundamental law of physics, the law of conservation of energy. Mayor observed, while travelling as a ship's surgeon in the tropics, that the venous blood of his patients in the days when blood-letting was still in general vogue) was very appreciably brighter in color than in ordinary practice in the temperate zones. From this he rightly concluded that there was a definite relation between the chemical action going on in the blood and the amount of work or heat furnished by the body, and thus following up his argument point by point, he was finally led to the conclusion that the total amount of energy of a given system is constant, that energy can neither be created nor destroyed, but only converted from one form into another.

COAL RESOURCES.

The Coal Resources of the World are the subject of a 1,200-page monograph in course of publication by the Executive Committee of the Twelfth International Congress of Geology, under the editorship of Messrs. Wm. McInnes and D. B. Dowling. An atlas of about 70 colored maps, 14x20 inches in size, will accompany the work, and about 120 maps will be scattered through the text volume. This publication will represent the results of the most though investigation ever made of the distribution of any mineral except iron, which was the subject of an investigation carried out under similar auspices three years ago.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF ARCHÆOLOGY IN CHINA.

A commitee has been appointed by the Council of the Archæological Institute of America to investigate and report on the plan of establishing an American school of archæology in China; its objects being: (1) To prosecute archæological research in eastern Asia; (2) to afford opportunity and facilities for investigation in Asiatic archæology; and (3) to preserve objects of archæological and cultural interest in museums in the countries to which they pertain, in co-operation with existing organization for a kindred purpose, such as the China Mauntments Society, organized by Mr. Frederick McCormick in 1908 at Peking.

A CLIMATIC OBSERVATORY.

A Unique Climatic Obseratory is maintained at Davos, Switzerland, by Dr. C. Dorno who has recently published the results of the first three years' work at this institution. Dorno's observatory is remarkable for the fact that it is securing records of many important but hitherto neglected factors in climate; it contrasts, for example, in a striking manner with the conventional meteorological station maintained by the Davos Kurverein. Special attention is devoted to the measurement of radiation, including separate records of the thermal luminous, photographic and photo-electric intensity of direct radiation from the sun; also the combined radiation from sun and sky, with and without clouds, and the like. Already some interesting discoveries have been made as to the composition of the famous Davos sunshine, and its fluctuations with hour and season, facts that have important therapeutic applications. The most intense ultra-violet radiation occurs in summer, and this, it is suggested, explains why the invalids at Davot suffer with "glacier-burn" at that season. A single summer day may give as much ultra-violet radiation as a whole month in winter. On the other hand, the thermal radiation is most intense in the spring. Elaborate observations of atmospheric electricity are also carried on in accordance with multifarious methods developed mainly during the past decade. Benndorf electrometers are used to secure continuous registration. In its remarkable equipment and methods this institution may be said to be a generation in advance of the world—in which respect it may be classed with the observatory of the Ebro, in Spain.

A NEW HEIGHT RECORD.

The Breaking of world's records in almost any sport has become so common that it often fails to attract the deserved amount of attention. The latest height record for an aeroplane, for this reason, has gone almost unheralded, and few besides those actually interested in flying realize or appreciate the accomplishment of Harry G. Hawker, who, at Brooklands, set a new British altitude record for pilot and passenger by rising 13,400 feet, a distance equal to more than two and a half miles. He used an 80 horse-power Sopwith tractor biplane fitted with balanced ailerons. On the same day he also broke the British record for an altitude fight by rising with two passengers to a height of 10,800 feet.

FIRST AIR COLLISION CASE SETTLED.

After a litigation of nearly three years the action between M. Thomas and Capt. Dickson, as a result of a collision between their aeroplanes while flying at the Milan meet in 1910, has at last been settled. It was recently decided that Dickson was responsible for the accident, and he was accordingly directed to pay £200 damages to Thomas and £400 to the manufacturers of the Antoinette aeroplane which Thomas was flying at the time of the accident, besides being ordered to pay four fifths of the cost of the suit. In the original bill of complaint Thomas had asked for £3200 damages, while Dickson had put in a counter claim for £4000 for injuries and for the destruction of the Farman æroplane.

NEW FRENCH MILITARY AERO-STATIONS.

The first of the military æroplane stations built with the funds raised by national subscription in France has just been completed at Evereux, and it contains a model hanger with annexes such as repair shop and the like, also a telephone post. This station is the first one of fifty-three æroplane stations which are to be completed by next October, and in three months it is stated that there will not be a single point in the triangle extending from Paris to the east frontier where an aviator will be more than 25 miles from a well-organised landing station. Besides this, the principle æriat route between the large cities, such as Paris to Marseilles and to the Channel, will have similar posts placed along them at short distances.

On Thursday the Chief Presidency Magistrate demanded a security of Rs. 2,000 from the "Al Hilal" Press, says Calcutta correspondent.

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Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

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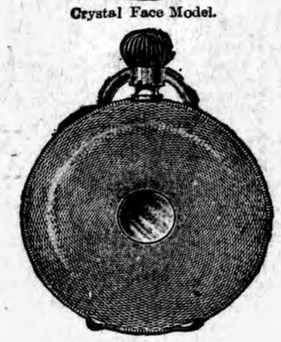

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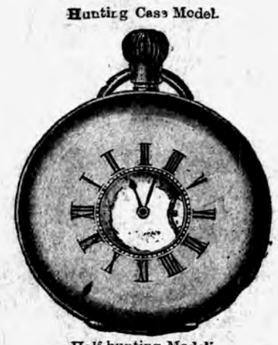

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